PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1.	DATE - TIME GROUP	2.	LOCATION
	23 July 1968 Conflict	ing	. Southampton, New York
3.	SOURCE	10.	CONCLUSION Visual: Other (CONFLICTING DATA)
	Civilian		Photo: Probable Other (SMALL MAN MADE OBJECT)
4.	NUMBER OF OBJECTS		Phy Spec: Other (PUMICE LIKE GLASS)
	One		The observer originally reported that he had sighted the
5.	LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	11.	BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS object at 1 PM local, However
	1-2 Minutes		on his 117 he reported it as 3 PM local. Originally reported
6.	TYPE OF OBSERVATION		that object came from SSE, went directly overhead, hovered, then went straight up out of sight but was photographed
	Orbuni-Visual		in the MNW. In his 117 the observer indicated that the
7.	COURSE		object traveled from the NE to the SW.
	Conflicting		
8.	PHOTOS		The observer sighted an photographed a black object. The object reportedly dropped some material that was
	O No		forwarded for analysis. The physical sample was of a pumice like glass and was certainly not of extraterrestial
9.	PHYSICAL EVIDENCE		origin. The photo closely resembles a frisbe and several
	o No Deburad		statements made by the observer conflict.

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

SKY DAY TWILIGHT HIGHT CLEAR CLEAR CPARTLY CLOUDY COMPLETELY OVERCAST	CUMULUS CLOUDS (Low fluffy) CIRRUS CLOUDS (High fleedy or Herring-bone) NIMBUS CLOUDS (Rain) CUMULONIMBUS CLOUDS (Thunderstorms) HAZE OR SMOG NIGHT, WHAT DID YOU NOTICE ABOUT THE S	FOG OR MIST HEAVY RAIN LIGHT RAIN OR DRIZZLE HAIL SNOW OR SLEET UNKNOWN HONE OF THE ABOVE
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HANY UNKNOWN IF SIGHTING WAS IN DAYLIGHT, WAS TH		NO MOONLIGHT
LINKNOWN IF SIGHTING WAS IN DAYLIGHT, WAS THE	MOON WITH HALO	LUNKNOWN
IF SIGHTING WAS IN DAYLIGHT, WAS TH	MOON HIDDEN BY CLOUDS	
THE PHENOMERONS .	PARTIAL (New or quarter)	
		WHERE WAS THE SUN AS YOU FACED
The second secon	d from East to West	
IN FRONT OF YOU	TO YOUR RIGHT	OVERHEAD (Near noon)
IN BACK OF YOU	TO YOUR LEFT	Пикиоми
	MINATION PRESENT DURING THE SIGHTING, SI AL ILLUMINATION, SPECIFY DISTANCE TO LIG	
IT WAS SOLID OR TRANSPARENT, WHE	PHENOMENON, INDICATING WHETHER IT APPEARINGUS AND WHAT COLORS YOU NOTICED. DESTRUER EDGES WERE SHARP OR FUZZY. DESCRIBING WITH OTHER OBSERVED EW.	CRIBE YOUR IMPRESSION OF WHETH
It was dacker	opaque reflected li	++1. light
	- Ladas 1 - 1 sector a 11	illie wal

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

11.	DIO THE PHENOMENON	YE5	HO	UNKNOWH
MOVE IN A STRAIGH	T LINET			
STAND STILL AT AN	YTIMET	\sim		
SUDDENLY SPEED U	P AND RUN AWAY?			
BREAK UP IN PARTS	AND EXPLODE?		><	
CHANGE COLOR?		learner learner	><	
GIVE OF # SMOKE?			-	
CHANGE BRIGHTNES	S7		><	
CHANGE SHAPE!			><	,
FLASH OR FLICKER			><	
DISAPPEAR AND RE	APPEAR?		\sim	
SPIN LIKE A TOP?			><	
MAKE A NOISE?			><	
FLUTTER OR WOBB!	_E?		><	
14. WEAT DREW YOU	R ATTENTION TO THE PHENOMENON?			

I was playing and happened to lookat clouds

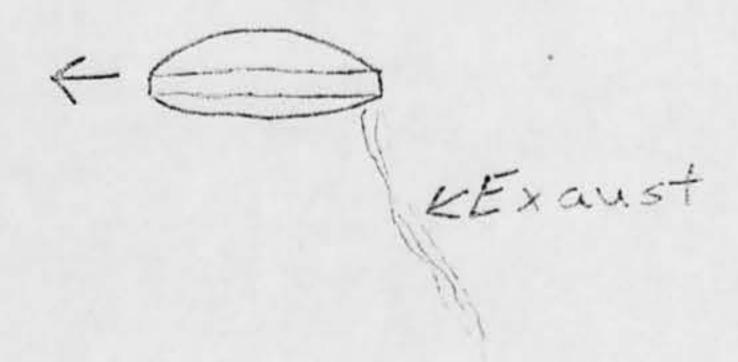
A. HOW DID IT FINALLY DISAPPEAR?

sped out of Deiw

B. DID THE PHENOMENON MOVE BEHIND OR IN FRONT OF SOMETHING, LIKE A CLOUD, TREE, OR BUILDING AT ANY TIME?

YES TOO. IF "YES," DESCRIBE.

15. DRAW A PICTURE THAT WILL SHOW THE SHAPE OF THE PHENOMENON. INCLUDE AND LABEL ANY DETAILS THAT MIGHT MAVE APPEARED AS WINGS OR PROTRUSIONS, AND INDICATE EXHAUST OR VAPOR TRAILS. INDICATE BY AN ARROW THE DIRECTION THE PHENOMENON WAS MOVING.



16. WHAT WAS THE ANGULAR SIZE? HOLD A MATCH AT ARM'S LENGTH IN FRONT OF A KNOWN OBJECT, SUCH AS A STREET LAMP OR THE MOON. NOTE HOW MUCH OF THE OBJECT IS COVERED BY THE HEAD OF THE MATCH. NOW IF YOU HAD BEEN ABLE TO PERFORM THIS EXPERIMENT AT THE TIME OF THE SIGHTING, ESTIMATE WHAT FRACTION OF THE PHENOMENON WOULD HAVE BEEN COVERED BY THE MATCH HEAD.

diose to 1500

23 WAS ANYONE WITH YOU AT THE TIME YOU SAN THE PHENOMENON 18 YES [HO. 10 +VE2. DID THEY SEE IT YOU IN INSTITUTE HAMES AND ACORESSES BRONX N.Y. 24. GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT YOURGELF LAST HAME, FIRST NAME MIDDLE PLANE LAST HAME ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING OCCUPATION AND ANY EXPENIENCE WHICH HAY SE PERTINENT. SCHOOL DOY FRANCE TO DOY LAST HAME AND TO WHOM DID YOU REPORT THAT YOU HAD SIGNTED THIS PRENOMENON SOLITON DOWN HERORY THAT YOU HAD SIGNTED THIS PRENOMENON SANE ALIT LOTES DAY 30 MONTH SCOT YEAR D 8	22 HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THIS OR A SIMILAR PHENOMENON LOCATION.	WEPDART THE THE	D. IF YES, GIVE DAT	E AND
GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF LAST NAME, FIRST WARE, MIDDLE HAME NY 10530 MALE FEMALE NOTICE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING OCCUPATION AND ANY EXPENIENCE WHICH WAY BE PERTINENT. SCHOOL BOY FIRST LAND ENTRY OF THE CONTRACT OF NO 27. Please scatify essential and the partial of last name I'm any at tick consected with this sighting Dies to lapse of time between Sighting Oues froman, a completion to the sighting Sight of any actification of the property of the state of the second of the state of the stat	23. WAS ANYONE WITH YOU AT THE TIME YOU SAW THE PHEN	OMENONY BYES [] HO	3. IF "YES," DID THEY	SEE IT TOO!
LAST MANS. FIRST MAKE MIDDLE MAKE MALE MALE FEMALE INDICATE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING OCCUPATION AND ANY EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY BE PERTINENT. SCHOOL DOM FOR IT WAS TO THE COMPATION OF ANY EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY BE PERTINENT. PLEASE EXPERTY STORE IN SPANISH AND ANY BE PERTINENT. I REMAKE I'M ANY BE TICK CONSTRUCTION AND ANY EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY BE PERTINENT. OLIVER TO TOP SE OF TI WAS BETWEEN SIGNITURE AND MAKE OLIVES FROM ALLIES COMPATION AND ANY EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY BE PERTINENT. SETTING AND ELECTRIC OF THE SUBSTRUCTION AND ANY HORSE IN MELL AND TO WHOM DID YOU REPORT THAT YOU HAD SIGNITED THIS PHENDRICHOM NAME AIR FORCE TO DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS DIRESTIONNAME.				
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NAME A, C FORCE DAY BE 21 MONTH STOPE YEAR 68	50	at +/ = +	1142	
DATE YOU COMPLETED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.	AND TO WHOM DID YOU REPORT THAT YOU HAD SH	TARES OF STRENGHENOR	July July	1 ,0
DAY JO MONTH DE DI YEAR O O				

PAGE 8 OF 9 PAGES

< EYEGLASSES	CAMERA VIEWER
SUNGLASSES	BINGGULARS
WINDSHIELD	TELESCOPE
SIDE WINDOW OF VEHICLE	THEODOLITE
WINDOWPANE	OTHER
DO YOU ORDINARILY WEAR GLASSES? TELYES NO	S. DO YOU USE READING GLASSES! YES I NO
WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE SPEED OF THE PHENOMENON! GIVE ESTIMATE OF SPEED 1500mph	19. WHAT WAS YOUR IMPRESSION OF THE DISTANCE OF THE
	would not have a crack in
1. DID YOU NOTICE ANY ODOR, NOISE, OR HEAT EMANATING ANIMALS OR MACHINERY IN THE VICINITY? YES	FROM THE PHENOMENON OR ANY EFFECT ON YOURSELF.
DID THE PHENOMENON DISTURB THE GROUND OR LEAVE OF LEAVE O	ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE TYES [] NO

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (AFSC) WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE OHIO 45433



ATTN OF TOPT (UFO)

summer UFO Observation, 23 July 1968

18 SEP 1968



Reference your recent unidentified flying object sighting which you reported to the Air Force. The information which we have received is not sufficient for a scientific investigation. Request you complete the attached AF Form 117 and return it in the selfaddressed envelope. Thank you for reporting your observation to the Air Force.

HECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr, Lt Colonel, USAF Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office Aerospace Technologies Division

1 Atch AF Form 117 w/envelope DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS JED FIGHTER WIND (ADC)
SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK 11978



REPLY TO

52ODC

23 August 1968

SUBJECT: UFO Report with Material Evidence

Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio 4533

- 1. On 23 July 1968 a UFO report was received by this office from Mr. Gregory G. Goldi, Box 1375, Southampton, New York. At that time he advised he had evidence consisting of a photograph and some material which he claimed was part of the UFO he had seen.
- 2. At our request, the evidence was mailed to this office with the understanding that he would be kept informed of the analysis and official report.
- 3. The initial report plus subsequent evaluations and material evidence is enclosed for your evaluation.

EDWARD F. SMITH, Colonel, USAF Deputy Commander for Operations

1 Atch a/s

MEMO	ROUTING SLIP -	Never Use for Approvals, I Concurrences, or Simila	Disapprovals, ir Actions	ACTION
¹ TO	52d ODC		INITIALS	CIRCULATE
	52a 000		DATE	COORDINATION
2				FILE
				INFORMATION
3				NOTE AND RETURN
				PER CON- VERSATION
5				SEE ME
				SIGNATURE
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DD 1 50814 95 Replaces DD Form 94.1 Feb 50, and DD Form 1 007 80 95, 1 Feb 50, which will be used until exhausted. 2 GPO: 1988 0 - 295-658

MEMORANDUM OF CALL		Dute	Time
TO- In	Form	rie	07996
YOU WERE C	ALLED BY-	☐ you w	ERE VISITED BY-
TELEPHONE	Number or cod	ė	Extension
MEASE CALL		☐ WAITE	NG TO SEE YOU
WILL CALL A	GAIN		AN APPOINTMENT
BATURNING	YOUR CALL		
IS REFERRED	TO YOU BY:		
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433

10 (1)

REPORT OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT (UFO)

Person taking report: 7567 FRED L. Root/ERDuty Ext 380 Rank Name
Date of Report: 23 July 68 Local Time: 23/7
Caller's Name
Telephone November 1
Address: SociTHAMPTON, N.Y.
(GO TO NEXT PAGE AND BEGIN QUESTIONNAIRE)
MAKE NO ENTRIES BELOW THIS LINE
EVALUATION SECTION , ,
1. Report forwarded: DATE 2-5 July 8 520DC May Valle
2. Report not forwarded because:
a. Object was a light in the sky and as such is not a UFO. Object was most probably a: STAR - AIRCRAFT - METEOR - SATELLITE - SEARCH-LIGHT - BALOON -
b. Report is incomplete. Available information does not justify the expenditure of funds and manhours required to complete the investigation.
c. Other:
3. Comments: Mont fulle investigation
The close - Sente Richere and Suct
if passifile. It those items compet be located diention
4. Approved/Disapproved & Comments of ODC
5. CIO Coordination/Comments: 1) Panagreus to be da frisbee
Maytour 2) The ovidence appears to the a societien
brother character to clean kitchen wills 3) Suggest this.
region be founded to wright - partiens in.

TDPT (UFO)

UFO Report of 23 July 1968

DEC 2 0 1888

Hartsdale, New York 10530

Inclosed is the material and photo you submitted to the Air Force for a UFO of 23 July 1968. The physical specimen was determined to be a pumice-like glass that has been marketed as sanding material for preparing wood surfaces. Also inclosed is your polariod print containing an alleged UFO. The Air Force does not feel that the image in this photograph is of an extraterrestial craft.

Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate

2 Atch

1. Specimen for 23 July 1968 UFO sighting

2. Polariod Print

Marie Children com TE Little P

7-3745-31

UFO QUESTIONAIRE

NOTE: Each question must be answered in the order listed. If the caller refuses to answer a question, states he cannot answer, or evades the question, then make an appropriate notation instead of an answer. Never go on to the next question until the preceding question has been answered or commented upon. Tell the caller that in order to investigate the sighting the Air Force needs the answers to a number of specific questions and that failure to have complete information will make proper identification impossible

A. DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT(S)

Question	Answer
1. What was the shape of the object?	OVAL
2. What was its size compared to a known object held at arms length? Use: Fead of pin, pea, dime, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grape-fruit, basketball, etc.	BASKETBALL
3. What was the object's color?	BL'ACKISH.
4. How many objects were there?	ONE
5. If more than one, what was the formation pattern?	NONE
6. Were there any distinguishing features or details? Describe them fully. How were they arranged, etc.?	RIPDEE AROUND EDGES NOT PERFECTLY SNIODTH
7. Did the object have a tail, trail or exhaust? Describe fully, giving size, shape, length, etc.	NONE

Answer

8. Was there au; sound? Describe in detail.

NO

9. Were there any other pertinent or unusual features? Describe in detail.

SOMETHING TRAILING
(REDDISH OBLORED) AND THEN
COMPLETELY DROPPED AWAY
FROM MAIN OBJECT

10. Are there any further comments concerning description of the object(s) not included above?

HAS PHOTO GRAPH

B. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF OBJECTS(S)

Waht first called the attention of the observer(s) to the object(s)? OBSERVING CLOUD OBSERVED FORMATIONS 2085ERVED

2. a. What was the angle of elevation above the horizon when object(s) was first observed? (The horizon is 0 degrees & directly over the observer's head is 90 degrees. The object must appear in this 0 - 90 degree range. Looking halfway up in the sky would be 45 degrees.

ABOUT 75%

b. In which direction was the observer looking when the object was first observed? (Use North, east, south, west or points in between)

1 NNW/

Question

3. What was the angle of elevation of the object(s) when it disappeared? (See 2a, above for guidance) If observer did not see object disappear, explain in 5 below and answer this question by entering - See 5 below.

90%

4. If any, what was the flight path and what were the maneuver patterns of the object(s)? Use elevation and direction, not altitude. See 2a and b above for guidance.

CAME DOWN FROM 750 IN SSE DIRECTION & LEVEL ED & WENT DIRECTLY OVER

MOMENTARILY, THEN WENT STRAIGHT UP.

5. How did the object(s) disappear? (Instantaneously to the North, slowly to the East, straight away, etc.) If observer did not see object disappear, explain.

DISAPPEARED FAST STRAIGHT UP.

6. How long was the object(s) visible? (Be specific - 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)

11/2-2 MIN

C. MANNER OF OBSERVATION:

1. Was object observed from the ground or air?

GROUND

2. What optical aids were used, if any? (Telescope, binoculars, etc.) Did the observer wear glasses (spectacles)?

if any?

id the observer WEARING GLASSES

WHICH 15 NORMAL

Question

Answer

- 3. If sighting occurred while airborne complete this question, if not enter N/A.
 - a. Type of Aircraft:
 - b. Identification Number:
 - c. Altitude:
 - d. Heading:
 - e. Air Speed:
 - f. Home Station:

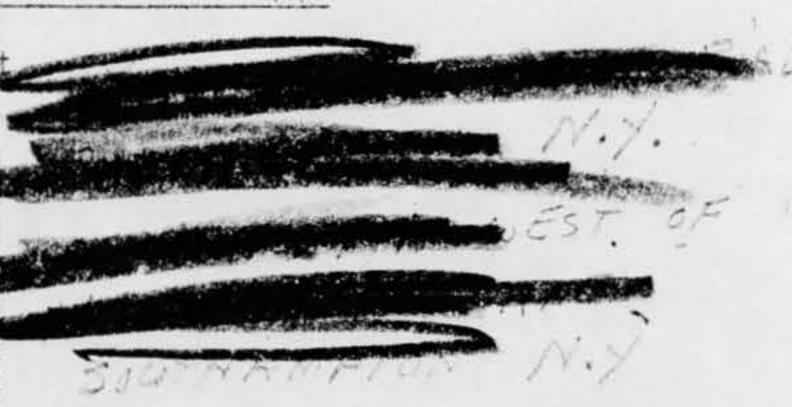
D. TIME & DATE OF SIGHTING

- a. Date of Sighting:

 - b. Local Time:
- 2. Light condition (Enter: Night, day, dawn, dusk).

E. LOCATION OF OBSERVER(S):

Where was the observer(s) when the object was sighted? Be exact - (in front of his home at 134 N. Beach Road, Riverhead; or driving east on LI Expressway between Exits 10 and II; or in a boat fishing two miles south of Moriches Inlet, etc. Nevaaccept a general location. it must be specific).



F. IDENTITY OF OBSERVER(S):

(If observer is military, include rank and/or organization). If there are more than one, get same information on each and enter at bottom of page - use reverse side if necessary).

ge:	73	Education:	Company	750	8-1
Iailing Addr	ess: SAME	AS PAGE	1 41X714	APPOIN	1550
75-R 15			N. Y. 10532		
cunation:	57211			C. R. C.	
.capacion	- Count I Cart Sal	- Car / Y			

Go on to next page. Remainder of this page is for identy of additional observers, if any.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Get observer's account of weather conditions: CLOUDY-BOT
STHERWISE CILEAR
2. Were pictures taken? Y=5
If yes, get technical data of the camera used. Request observer forward copies of picture(s) to the Public Information Office, Suffolk County AFB, Westhampton Beach, N. Y. 11978. CAMERA DATA: 100 - 1278 S A 10 -
POLAROID CAMERA - SWINGER -BLE WH.
3. Was there any physical evidence? \(\frac{15 - SAMPLE of OBJECT}{THAT FELL AWAY FROM MAIN OBJECT!}\) If yes: a. Notify the Air Police Section (Ext 408/580) and request that they immediately request the civil police in the area of the sighting to make an investigation.
b. Call the CAC (Ext 493) and request the operator to immediately notify the Operations Duty Officer.
c. Notify the base information officer:
Capt J. Craig - 288-2747
Alternate: Lt W. Campbell - BOQ - Ext 398
4. If the observer reports that the sighting is still visible, notify the Operations Duty Officer thru the CAC (Ext 493) and await further instructions ***********************************

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

call the base Public Information Office during duty hours. Base Ext 471.

At this point summarize the report with the caller to make sure you have

obtained a complete and accurate report.

SUMMARY

State your own personal evaluation of the report. What do you think the object was? Do you think something other than the sighting motivated the caller? Include anything which may add to the objectivity of the report. Include your evaluation of the caller's reliability.

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Seven (7) 8XID. B & W Photos

Five (5) 41/2 X 6, B & W Photos

three (3) 3 X 4, B & W negatives



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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (AFSC) WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433



ATTN OF: TOPT (UFO)

SUBJECT:

Physical Specimen, 23 July 68

To: Dr J Allen Hynek

Reference the attached specimen that was sent to this office as an unidentified flying object. The sample appears similar to pumice, however, we would appreciate it if you would have the Geology Department at Northwestern University look at it. If possible, we would like to have the specimen returned by 30 December 1968 so that we can send it back to the owner.

HECTOR COUNTANTILLA, Jr, Lt Colonel, USAF Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office Aerospace Technologies Division Production Directorate

1 Atch Specimen

Not from out in spoon!

RECEIVED

110V 25 1968

ASTRONOMY DEPARTMENT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY



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FURTIUM

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IVIDIUM, AFAL



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Inter-Office Correspondence

DATE December 10, 1968

To Dr. J. Allen Hynek

FROM

Arthur L. Howland

DEPT. Astronomy

DEPT.

Geology

The sample sent to you as an unidentified flying object is a pumice-like glass. It has an index of refraction of about 1.51. There are a few angular quartz grains loose in some of the cavities.

The sample closely resembles a manufactured product that has been marketed as sanding blocks for preparing wood surfaces. It also has the same H₂S smell released by crushing that characterizes the sanding blocks. I do not have any of the commercial material at hand for comparison of index and refraction and diffractogram patterns, but it seems probable that your sample is a fragment of the same material.

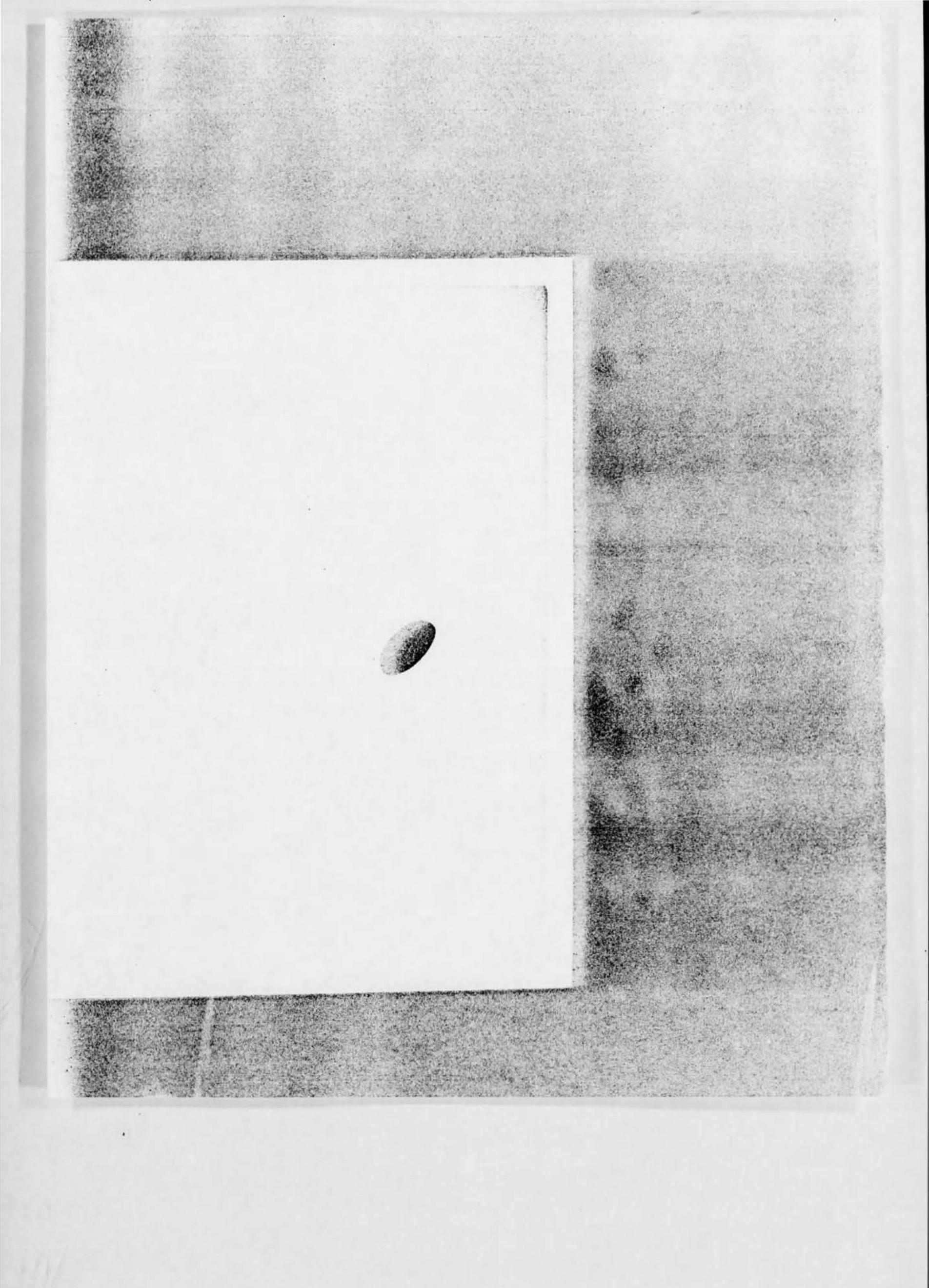
I am returning the sample herewith.

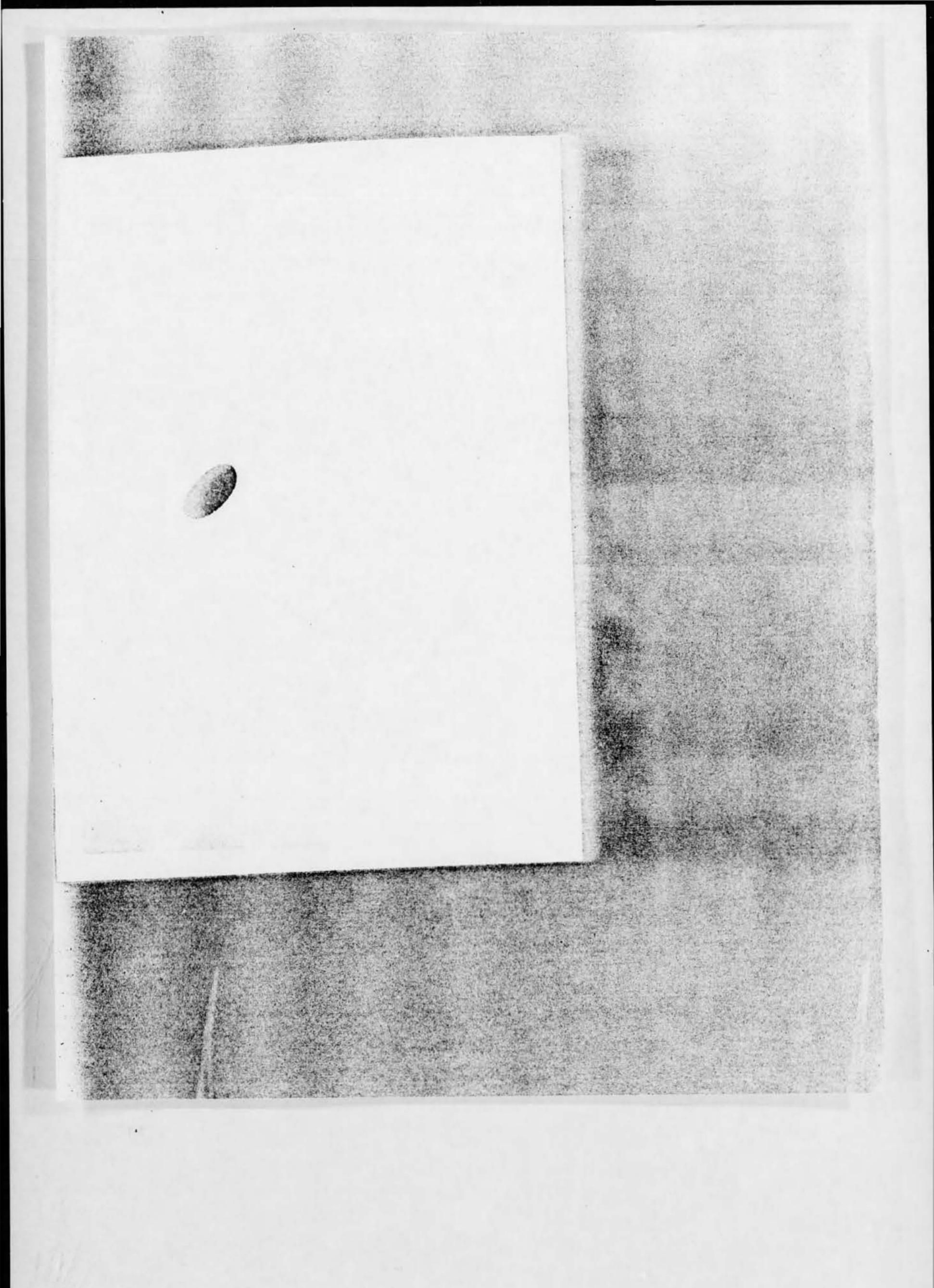
ALH/f

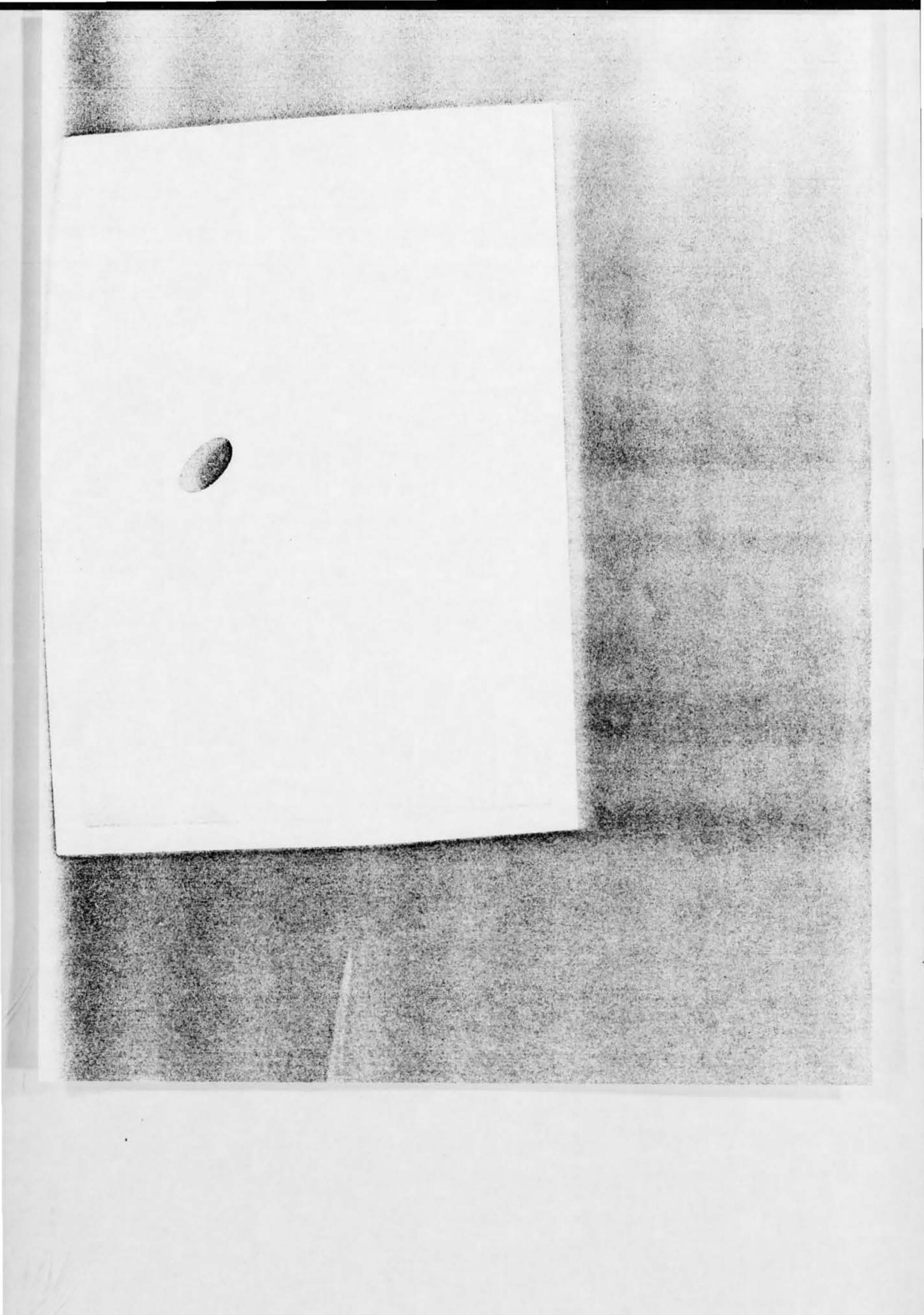
Enclosure

DEC 1 1 1960

ASTRONOMY DEPARTMENT
MORTHVIESTERN UNIVERSITY







NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201

DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY

LINDHEIMER ASTRONOMICAL RESEARCH CENTER

11 December 1968

FTD (TDETR)
Research and Aerial Phenomena Division
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio 45433

Attn:

TDPT (UFO)

Subj:

Physical Specimen and Analysis, 23 July 1968

To:

Lt. Col., Hector Quintinalla, Jr.

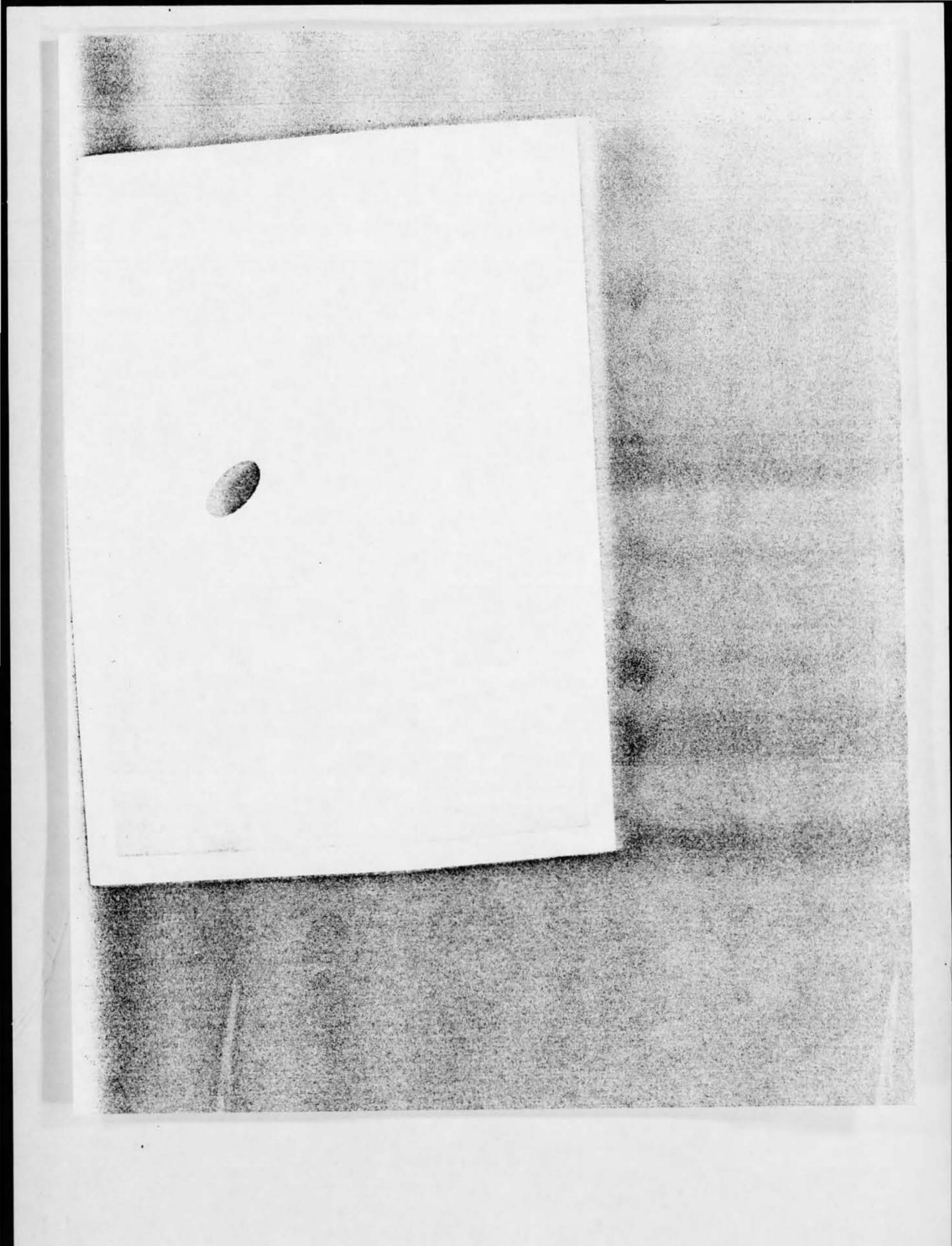
I am returning the specimen and the results of the analysis made of it in answer to your letter of 22 November 1968 in connection with the above referenced subject.

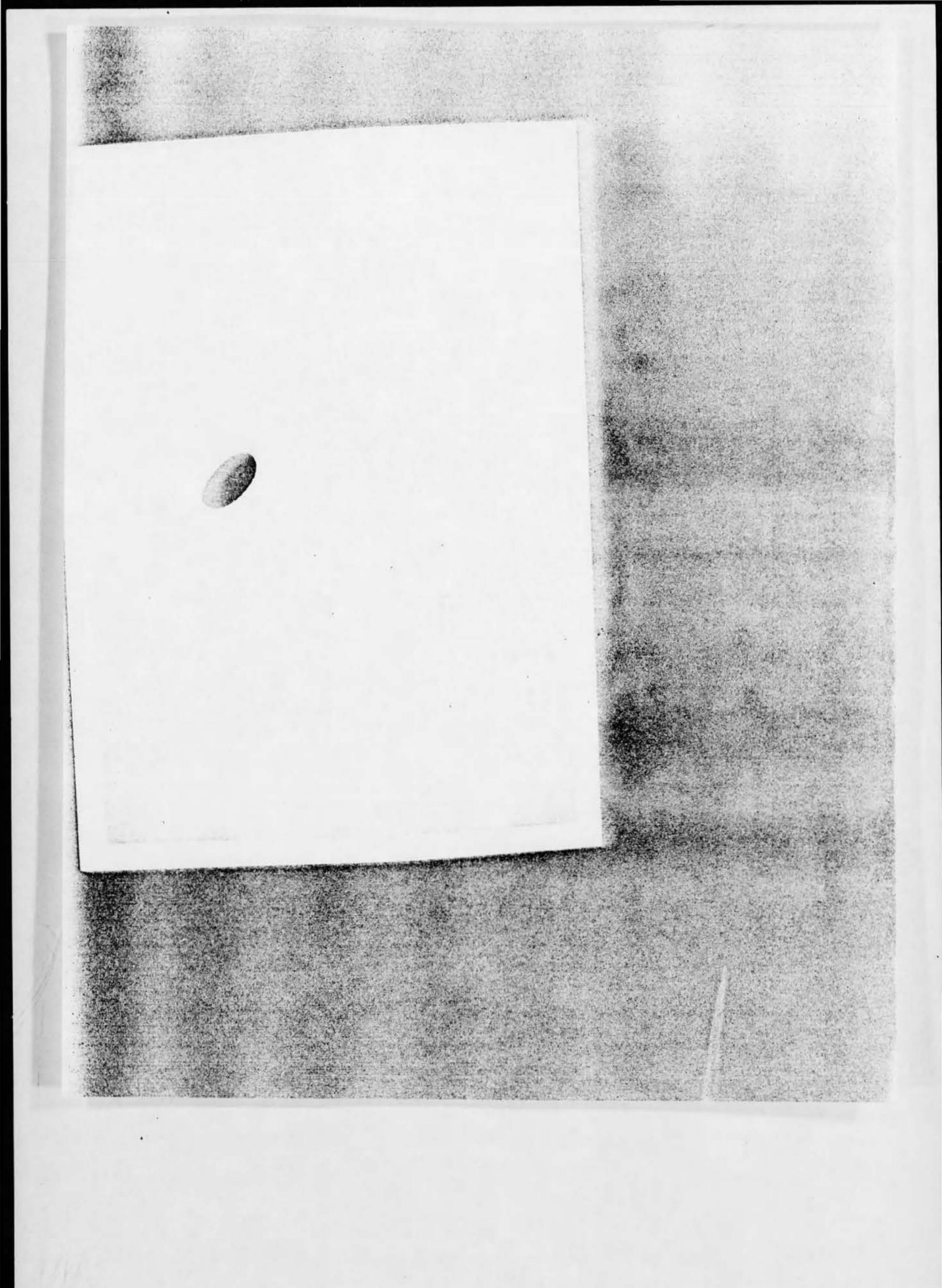
J. ALLEN HYNER, Director

Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center

Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois 60201

JAH:1p encl.

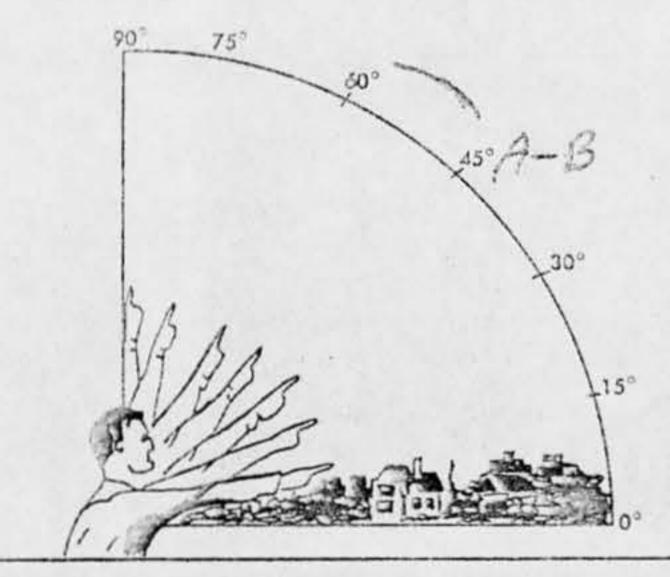


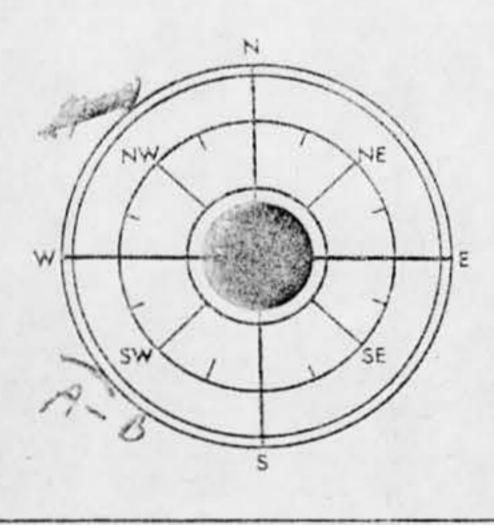


Official U.S. Air Force

Page 5

27. In the following sketch, Imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the harizon (skyline) when you last saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you last saw the object.

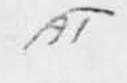




23. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

B REMAINEP

STATIONARY



29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there?_ Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

10. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates	and location.	
100		
31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One)	(Yex) No	
31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One)	(Yes) No	
31.2 Please list their names and addresses:		
	5906	
	The state of the s	
JOHNS 75 WN- PA. 15706	No. Of the Annual Committee of the Commi	
32 Please give the following information about yourself:	Garage Control of the	
NAME Last Name	Middle Name	
ADDRESS AND THE STATE OF THE ST	NSTOWN PA.	
Street City	15706 State	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	5EX	
Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any speci	al experience, which might be pertinent.	
Day Month Year 213. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object? Month Year 214.455152	REATER JEHNSTOWN	
Day Month Year	AIRFORTOWN, PA.	
THEY HOWEVER PASSED	IT OFF 1	
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AND HIS FAMILY IN 1966
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Official U.S. Air Force U

Page 7

34. Date you completed this questionnaire:	Doy	Month -	Year	
35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your s	ighting.	FRONT	PORC	H .
WE NOTICEP A	10 1	116/11		
SKY. IT MOVE FINALLY STO	D 5	Comes	AND	
CETTION OF	THE	JAI.		
ALTERNATED IN TO GREEN TO	COLON	1-120	110	
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2 AM. AT	TIME	- 1	2057	0/
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CHALLIS AIR

Page 1

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

. When did you see the object?	2. Time of day:
Day Month Year	(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.)
(Circle One) a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One) a. Daylight Saving b. Standard
Where were you when you saw the object?	JOHNSTOWN PA. 15906
Nearest Postal Address	City or Town State or County
. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration)	OUER 2 Hours Minutes Seconds
Certain b. Fairly certain	c. Not very sure d. Just a guess
5.1 How was time in sight determined? CLC 5.2 Was object in sight continuously?	Tes_No No
. What was the condition of the sky?	
DAY a. Bright b. Cloudy	NIGHT a Bright b. Cloudy
. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where	was the SUN located as you looked at the object?
(Circle One): a. In front of you b. In back of you c. To your right	d. To your left e. Overhead f. Dan't remember
FORM	

FORM FTD OCT 52 164 This form supersedes FTD 164, jul 61, which is obsolete

OECEUEOEOEM

Page 2

3. If you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you not	tice concerning the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circle One):	3.2 MOON (Circle One):
a. None	a. Bright moonlight
b. A few	b. Dull moonlight
· (c.) Many	No moonlight—pitch dark
d. Don't remember	d. Don't remember
9. What were the weather conditions at the time you	u saw the object?
CLOUDS (Circle One):	WEATHER (Circle One):
a. Clearsky	(a) Dry
(b) Hazy	b. Fog, mist, or light rain
c. Scattered clouds	c. Moderate or heavy rain
d. Thick or heavy clouds	d. Snow
	e. Dan't remember
0. 'The object appeared: (Circle One):	
a. Solid (d.) As a light	
b. Transparent e. Don't remem	nber .
c. Vapor	
1. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the b	brightest stars? (Circle One):
(a.) Brighter c. Ab	out the same
	n't know
11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:	
NEON LIGHTS	
2. The edges of the object were:	
(Circle One) (a.) Fuzzy or blurred	e. Other
b. Like a bright star	
c. Sharply autlined	
d. Don't remember	
3. Did the object:	(Circle One for each question)
a. Appear to stand still at any time?	(Yes) No Don't know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time	
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes No Don't know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes No Don't know
e. Change brightness?	Don't know
f. Change shape?	Yes No Don't know
g. Flash or flicker?	Yes No Don't know
h. Disappear and reappear?	Yes (No) Don't know

Air Force UFO form continued

Page 3							P	age 4
	20. Do you think you can estima	ate the speed o	f the object?	- 1				
	(Circle One)	Yes	(No)				3	
	IF you answered YES, then	what speed w	ould you estimo	te?				
	21. Do you think you can estima	ate how far aw	ay from you the	object w	05?			
what	(Circle One)	Yes	No		_	~		557
Wilde	IF you answered YES, then	how for away	would you say i	was?	se/we	EN 177	e Denn	
	(Circle One) IF you answered YES, then STAR AND	A 9	may p	LAN	16.			-
	22. Where were you located w			17070	Were you (
	(Circle One):				as In the ho	usiness section of	o eito?	
	a. Inside a building			1	-	sidential section of		
what	b. In a car			1		countryside?	, o s.i.j.	
	(C)Outdoors				d. Near an			
	d. In an airplane (type)				e. Flying o			
	e. At sea					ver open country	?	
	f. Other							
te how much of the nting, how much of	b. Northeast 24.2 How fast were you m 24.3 Did you stop at any t				r hour.	h. Northw	est	
	(Circle One)	Yes	No					
	icacie Oney							
	25. Did you observe the object	through any of	the following?					
		27	the following?	e. Binc	culars	(Yes)	No	
etails of the object	25. Did you observe the object	Yes		e. Bino		(Yes) Yes	No No	
tetails of the object	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield	Yes Yes Yes	No No No	f. Tele g. The	scope odolite	Yes Yes		
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses	Yes Yes Yes	No No	f. Tele g. The	соре	Yes Yes	No	
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass	Yes Yes Yes	No No No	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	scope odolite er	Yes Yes	No No	object or
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass 26. In order that you can give jects which, when placed	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes as clear a pictor up in the sky, v	No No No ore as possible a	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	odolite er rou saw, desc	Yes Yes cribe in your own	No No words a common ou saw.	
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass 26. In order that you can give jects which, when placed	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes os clear a picto up in the sky, v	No No No ore as possible a	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	odolite er rou saw, desc	Yes Yes cribe in your own	No No words a common ou saw.	
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass 26. In order that you can give	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes os clear a picto up in the sky, v	No No No ore as possible a	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	odolite er rou saw, desc	Yes Yes cribe in your own	No No words a common ou saw.	
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass 26. In order that you can give jects which, when placed	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes os clear a picto up in the sky, v	No No No ore as possible a	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	odolite er rou saw, desc	Yes Yes cribe in your own	No No words a common ou saw.	
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass 26. In order that you can give jects which, when placed	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes os clear a picto up in the sky, v	No No No ore as possible a	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	odolite er rou saw, desc	Yes Yes cribe in your own	No No words a common ou saw.	
	25. Did you observe the object a. Eyeglasses b. Sun glasses c. Windshield d. Window glass 26. In order that you can give jects which, when placed	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes os clear a picto up in the sky, v	No No No ore as possible a	f. Tele g. Thei h. Oth	odolite er rou saw, desc	Yes Yes cribe in your own	No No words a common ou saw.	

Official U.S. Air Force UFO for

Page 3

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?	20. Do you think
NO	1F you on two
15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud? (Circle One): Yes No Don't know. If you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind:	21. Do you think. (Cir. IF you answe 22. Where were
16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud? (Circle One): Yes No Don't know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of:	a. Inside a b. b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airp e. At sea
17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object: a. Sound NONE b. Color RED TO GREEN TO WHITE. SCENED LIKE RETATING LIGHTS 18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?	24. If you were 24.1 What a b. No 24.2 How fo
19. Drow a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.	25. Did you abso o. Eyegla b. Sun gla c. Windsh d. Winda 26. In order tha jects which,
A.M STOP R-W-C A.M LIGHTS	

In regard to your request

I have enclosed the photograph,

and a sample of the material

that I recovered from the abject.

I do not have conclusive proof

that this is the material that

(OVER)

Weather Balloon

Causes UFO Reports

LOGAN, O.———The sun's reflection off a weather balloon caused a flurry of UFO reports in this southcentral area of Ohio Thursday evening. Hundreds of calls were received by sheriff's offices in Hocking, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry and Meigs counties.

A Hocking county deputy sheriff here observed the object with high-powered binoculars and said it appeared to be a clear plastic weather balloon about 12 feet in diameter and floating at a high altitude.

JX 218 33 or 34 or 3 VIRGINIA ANCH OFFICE JAMS BUILDING

a in West Virgir

Today to the Today Today

U.F.O. Investigator Air Force The Pentagon Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We have had some recent U.F.O. sightings by residents of this area. Conforming to your request, we are enclosing clippings from our newspaper, The Deily Sentinel, relating these sightings.

Very truly yours,

P.J. If we can be of any further service, please let us know.

Sighted

-ounty Area in Wi

U.P.O. Divestis ter Ma Pant Jon Washington, D.C.

Gentlenent

We have had some recent U. **

this area. Configuration to in Gratton, The more que It was one of those quiet e--

1 - 5 在 H H D M E 200本37 13 H V 3 5 0 0 4 3 GRAFFOR, WEST VIRGINIA

PHILIPPI W VA. PM: 457-2733

County Area in West Virginia

ment

U.F.O. Investigator tir Force the Tent pon Mashington, D.C.

Centlamen:

.. e have and some recent U. this area. Conforming to clippings from our newspaping relief from the heat either at lating these sightings.

P.S. If we can be of any lanow.

Unidentified Ubject Mystery

It was one of those quiet day, in Grafton. The mercury had climbed to a stifling 95 degrees Many area residents were seek. the Tygart Lake Swimming Area. their own back yard swimming pools, or other favorite spors,

Weary shoppers sought refugs in the cool, air-conditioned stores

Suddenly, the unexpected hap. pened. Rumors floated throughout the town that someone had spotted a UFO- unidentified flying object.

The mysterious object was I ported as seen near the Ozita Corporation Plant, located on Country Club Road.

The "thing" was first spotted by a worker at the plant, Herb. ert Estel, who said, "It looked like it was hanging in space, because I watched it for awhile then went back to work. When I looked again it had moved from its position."

Estel, in describing the object, said, "It was triangle shaped, bright silver or clear plastic and it was as high as an airplane."

Fred Adams, an employee of Harman Brothers, said, "It looked like it had a dome on top of it, and appeared to be half as big as a large airplane, and it looked like a kite."

Both men have stated that at no time was there any noise from the object.

City Police officers were called but stated that they knew nothing about it.

It is not known just how many persons spotted the UFO but it is known that several men and women did see something.

Cpl. H. L. Corley of the Grafton State Police said that he received a call from a lady who resides on U.S. Route 119, North, who said that she had spotted a "mysterious looking" object in the sky.

Cpl. Corley said that he investigated but could find nothing.

From time to time in Taylor County a UFO has been spotted. The French Giles home at Pruntytown was the target for a piece of flying metal that was so hot it burned a hole in a carpet after landing in their home. Yesterday a UFO was again spotted.

When the UFO's were first spotted some time ago not only in Taylor County but in other counties and states, people were hesitant to talk about what they had seen as "Flying Saucers."

"Things from outer space" have caused laughter among many a person.

Telephone calls have been made, people have been asked questions and the story is there was "something flying through Taylor Coun-

ty" yesterday. Perhaps it could all be summed up by Estel's statement when he B OI

sing





20904 1105 PM The Called Called The Transhing. st the EAME DETECT LE REPORTED WEDNESDAY 17 JULY HE SAID THAT IT WAS DIRECTLY OVER WPAFE AT THE TIME CALLED.

NCIO

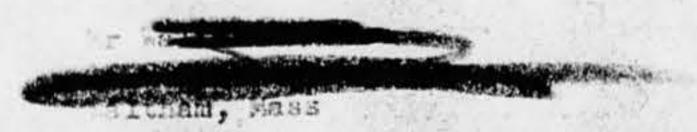
20 924,65. 27. SEP 1968

Webb

TIPE (UFO)

Lt Col .uintanilla/70916/ber/27 Sep 1968

dequest for Information



Command. Your letter has been referred to Project Blue Book for action. The attached literature of the dart target will help you lefter similar objects in the future. Thank you for your interest in the unidentified flying object project.

Coton QUINTANILLA, Jr, Lt Colonel, USAF Chief, Aerial Phenomena Office erospace Technologies Division Production Directorate

1 Atch Illustration, Dart Target

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VIRGINIA 23365



ATTN OFF UIC

23 SEP 1968

SUBJECT:

Request for Information

Aerial Phenomena Office
Aerospace Technologies Division
Production Directorate
Foreign Technology Division (APSC)
Wright-Patterson AFE, Ohio 45433

Attached correspondence is forwarded for your information and necessary action. Also attached is a description of the dark intget which is undoubtuily the object seen by Mr. Webb. This headquarters has made no reply to Mr. Webb.

A CONTROL OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND

FOR THE COMMANDER

WILLIAM R. EDGAR Colonel, USAF ?

Director of Information

2 Atch

1. Ltr,

13 Sep 68

2. Illustration, Dart Target

Waltham, Mass. 02154 September 13, 1968

Tactical Air Command . Langley Air Force Base Hampton, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Last July 20, at about 10:00 a.m. EDT, my wife and I viewed a formation of jet aircraft releasing a gunnery tow target near Richmond as we traveled Interstate 64. At the time we weren't positive what the object was but later learned the targets are released near Richmondsburg Field following exercises over released near Richmondsburg Field following exercises over Chesapeake Bay. The target we observed was V- or arrowhead-shaped and flat with a fin running down the middle.

Because I investigate UFO sightings on occasion and am interested in recognizing conventional aerial objects that might fool the observer, descriptive illustrations of tow targets and drones would prove valuable in these investigations. I understand drones would prove valuable in these illustrations to me. I am especiyou might be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me. I am especiyou night be able to send these illustrations to me.

Thank you.

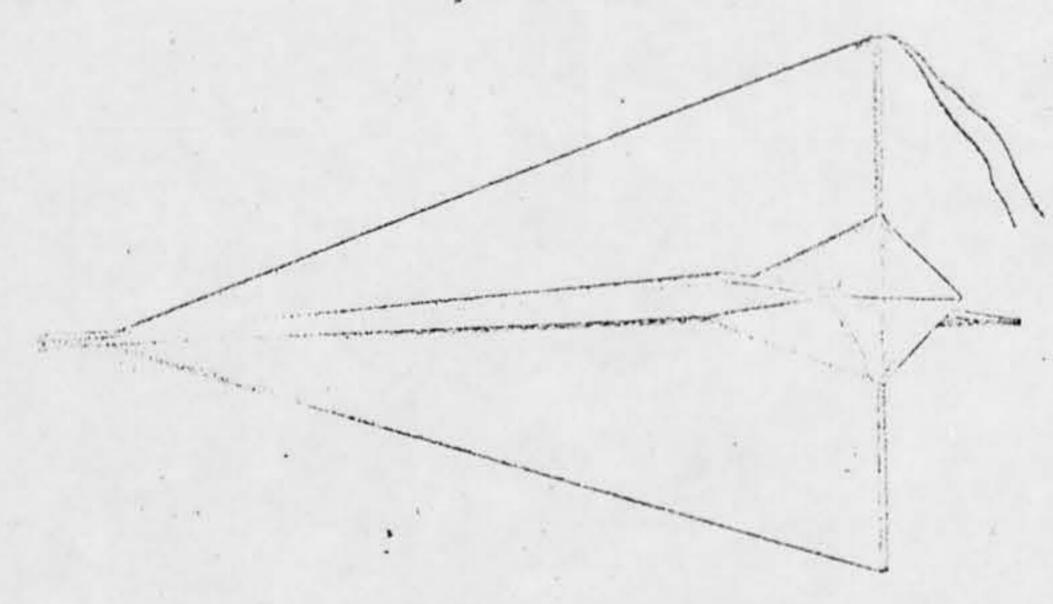
Sincerely yours,



Size: 6' x 16'

Radar Reflective

Part Number Spec. UTC 4040 Color Aluminum



The K-11 dart target is 6 feet wide at the rear at 16 feet long. Its wings are constructed of encycomb material which is bonded to an aluminum foil skin. An X-band corner radar restor is mounted at the rear of the target, with immuniar fairings extending forward for stream-

Wanter

TEMNSE

The K-11 dart target comes in kit form. Each it is intended to provide 10 flights, and includes mings, 2 radar reflectors, 24 nose section angles, left for repairing damaged wings, and all the

necessary hardware. All instructions for assembly, balancing, and repairing the K-11 target are included in the kit.

The operational use of the K-11 dart target is the same as the MF-1 target. Its larger size makes it much easier to see, track, and hit than the smaller MF-1. It will absorb many times more gun or cannon fire than the MF-1 and still fly in a stable manner. When lowered by parachute, the K-11 target is usually reusable, notwithstanding gun or cannon fire damage.

DART TARGET, TYPE K-12

Size: 8' x 20'

Radar Reflective

Part Number Spec. UTC 4140 Color Aluminum

The K-12 dark target is similar to the K-11 arget except that it is larger, being 8 feet wide the rear and 20 feet long. When preparing it are use employ the same procedures as for the latt.

tails Nearther

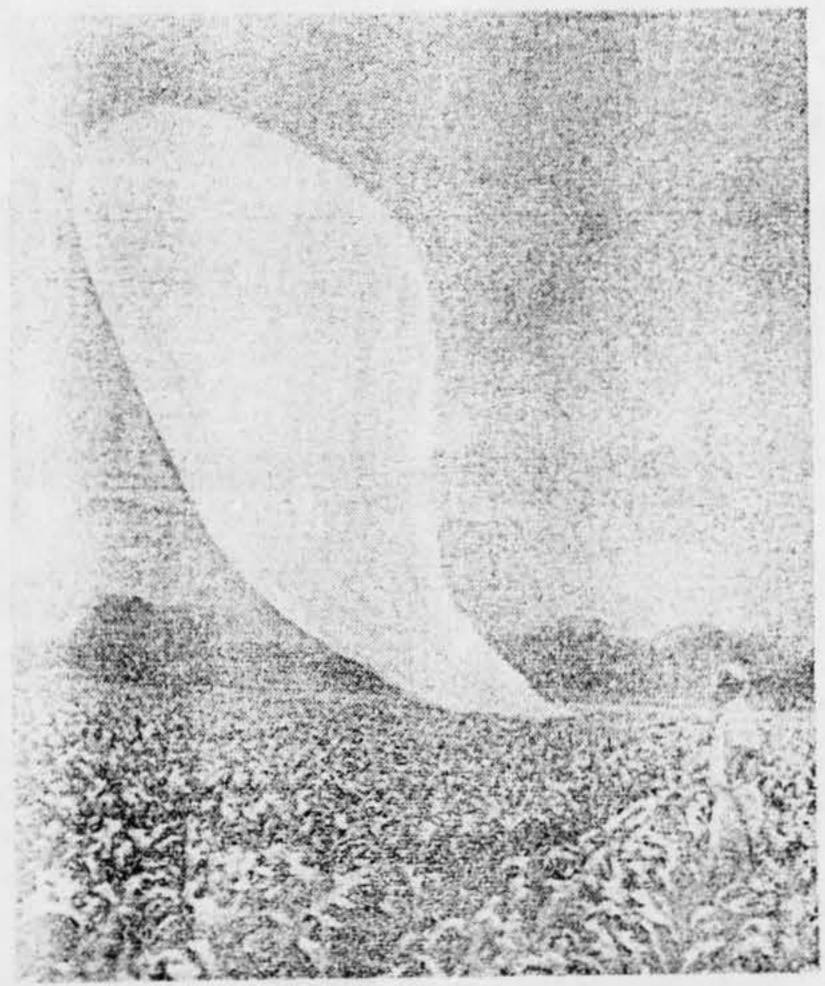
GUZUNSL

Operational use of the type K-12 is the same as the K-11 dart target except that it is easier to see, track, and hit because of its larger size.

It also employs an X-band corner radar reflector mounted at the rear of the target. From France

Dayton Journal Herald 20 July 68

Balloon Drops In On Ohio Farmer



Asseciated Press Wirephoto

France-To-Ohio Balloon

Lands in Scioto cornfield

portsmouth, 0. — (AP) — Corn farmer George L. Davis has a huge, plastic balloon belonging to the French government—a balloon that appears to have been orbiting the Earth at extremely high altitudes since May of this year.

The hydrogen-filled, cylinder-shaped bag dropped on Davis' cornfield in the Scioto river bottom lands three miles north of here yesterday morning, when the last of its hydrogen gas leaked out. It covered an acre of Davis' cornfield and when fully inflated it might have been about 600 feet in length.

Davis said the balloon carried a card with the date of May 7, 1968, and the words "National Center of Space Studies, Landes, France, Balloon Launching Center." There was also a warning on the balloon that it was inflated with hydrogen and could be dangerous.

Davis speculated that originally the balloon had carried instruments which apparently had been dropped earlier by parachute. A strap with a metal ring attached hung from the balloon as it collapsed over the comfield.

Weather bureau officials told Scioto county authorities that the balloon apparently had orbited the Earth from France since there were no prevailing winds which would have blown it directly to this country from France.

Davis has not decided what he'll do with the balloon. His cornfield was damaged by the plastic bag.

fell from the U.F.O. I would like
your written evaluation of my
report forwarded as soon as
conveniently possible.

Sincerely yours,

Latins Seeing Saucers, And Not in Their Cups

BUENOS AIRES — (UPI)
If there really are flying saucers, they don't restrict themselves to the northern hemisphere.

From Mexico to the freezing Antarctic, "objectos volantes no identicados (OVNI) — unidentified flying objects — have been reported, along with eyewitness accounts of strange beings, some of whom that can even write in Spanish.

REPORTS of flying saucers and saucer-related events have touched off investigations of all kinds in Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, Maxico, Chile and Argentina—where a mass saucer epidemic has been underway since June.

So many sightings have been reported that Argentine Adm. Benigno Varela recently said the Navy would undertake a "statistical study of serious sightings." The navy has not been immune from the strange visions. Varela said that detachments muoning Argentine, English and Chilean antarctic bases have seen "five lights in the sky moving in the same direction."

GABRIEL Alviai Caceres, director of the Cosmic Radiation center at the University of Chile, thinks that even the term "OVNI" is a bit strong. He added that "unexplained phenomena" is more accurate.

But whatever they are, Caceres claims that he photographed 15 of them from the observatory perched on Little Hell mountain in the Chilean Andes.

In Niteroi, Brazil, across the bay from Rio de Janiero, an official police report this month attributed the mysterious deaths of two television repairmen to "persons or beings from the unknown."

ONE OF the two repairmen, Miguel Viana, was reported to have shot down a flying saucer two years ago. The repairmen died three months later. A dozen witnesses said they saw a saucer 30 feet above the ground shortly before the repairmen's deaths.

In Argentina, the mysterious intruders at least are friendly.

"They're always very amiable," said Catolicio Fernandez, a farmer who resides in Mar Dei Plata.

He claimed that his home was visited briefly last month by two strange-looking, thin fellows in tight-fitting green suits that had a weird glow.

"When one of them raised his arm, I became dizzy," Fernandez said describing the strangers, "But when they lowered their arms I felt all right again."

21 Yanting 17

November 27, 1968

AREDO, TEXAS 78040

Mr. Robert Citron Center for Short-Lived Phenomena Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mr. Citron:

I am enclosing a copy of a report of the sighting of an unidentified object that I observed during this past summer.

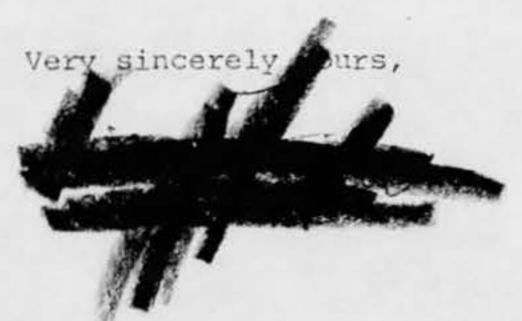
1301 GRANT ST.

This report was made the day after the sighting and I sent it in to Sky & Telescope. They replied later saying that they had no definite idea what this could have been.

At that time I was unaware of your interest in this kind of thing, so I am sending this in the hope that you will perhaps find this of some use to you. Since then my attention was drawn to an article in Scientific American of November 1968 entitled "Artificial Plasma Clouds in Space", beginning on page 80. I am enclosing a copy of part of this where they say that these clouds are visible at great distances, and of course I believe this is a possible explanation of what I saw.

Incidentally the friend with whom I was observing that night saw what he thinks is the same object, or the same type of object, about three weeks later, but it was moving then from north to south. I was not with him then.

Naturally I am very curious as to what this object might have been, and would appreciate it if you have the time, receiving your comments.



TIME: Sighted at approximately 10:50 PM CDT ± 2 minutes

LOCATION OF OBSERVER: Laredo, Texas, 270 30' N., 999 30' W.

SKY CONDITION: Clear

SEEING CONDITION: To the south, limiting magnitude about 4 to 4% over city lights. To the north, somewhat better, limiting magnitude possibly 5.

For about 2 hours before signting this object, I had been observing in company with a friend, in his backyard shielded from any direct ground lights, watching the sky with the naked eye and binoculars and making occasional observations with his six-inch Newtonian telescope. We usually make ourselves as comfortable as possible on these occasions and had two cots on which we would lie when not occupied at the telescope. It was while I was lying on a cot looking skyward and my friend, unfortunately, was occupied at the telescope that my attention was taken by a most unusual object, a description of which follows:

APPEARANCE: It seemed to be a self-luminous gase ous cloud with a central condensation. In color, it was much the same as the light seen in a small telescope of extra-galactic nebulae, having the cold bluish evanescent quality of these objects.

MOTION: It was in motion when I first glimpsed it; the point when I first observed it was in the area between Beta Scorpii and the southern boundary of Ophiuchus. It was moving toward the west rapidly.

FURTHER NOTES ON GENERAL APPEARANCE: To the naked eye it had the appearance of a weakly glowing diffuse ball or disc, seemingly of gaseous matter. The estimated visual magnitude was about 3 to 3½ overall. When my first astonishment at this sighting subsided, and this was very quick, I grabbed for the binoculars (7x50 Zeiss) lying at my side and trained this instrument on the object, still in apparent uniform motion across the sky. In the glass I could make out no structure, but confirmed the naked eye observation of a central condensation suggestive of a nucleus

In size, I estimate that it subtended an arc of about 10 to 15 minutes. The entire sighting lasted no more than 5 seconds, and as it faded from view, I got the distinct impression of a foreshortening, seeming to indicate its shape as more disclike than spherical. It was not sharply outlined against the sky background, but the outer parts of it definitely diffused toward the edges, seeming to fade into the background as if the outer parts were much more tenuous than the main part.

During the few seconds of observation, not over 5, it moved about 30° of arc when it was lost to view, with uniform motion not seeming to accelerate of slow down in any way and moving in a straight course toward the west.

The central condensation did not appear much more brilliant than the overall brightness, that is to say there was no appearance of a glowing bright object or star-like illumination in the center, but it seemed only to be denser in this central area and no hint of structure or detail.

Submitted by

Laredo, Tex. 78040

2

If you will imagine a photograph of a nearly spherical nebulae, project this against the sky so it occupies about 10 to 15 minutes of arc, but omit any hint of structure, you will have a pretty good idea of what this thing looked like. Add to it that special quality of the light seen when viewing these objects and you will be pretty close to it.

DISTANCE OF OBJECT: Here I am pretty much at a loss. From the rapid motion and the foreshortening as it moved away I would have to guess it wasn't very far away, as things go astronomically, but perhaps something within a matter of up to a few hundred miles, maybe more, but definitely I would think not too far out. And very possibly much closer than this.

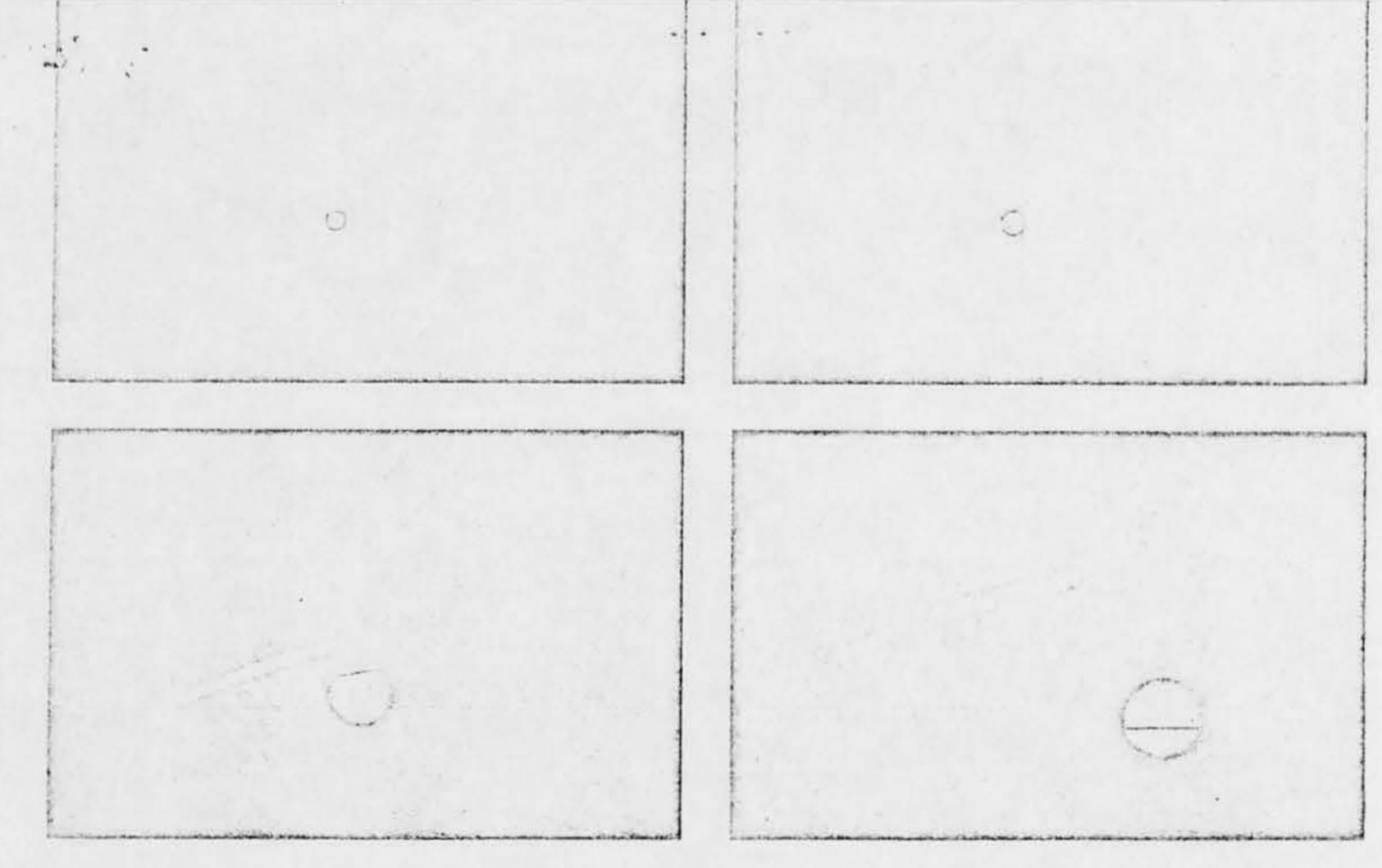
SPECULATION: Naturally I was quite excited at this unexpected observation of an object that I had never observed nor, to the best of knowledge, has ever been reported by an observer, and I have tried to determine what it wasn't.

Before going into this, I maybe should say that I have been an amateur observer of the heavens for over 20 years. I have observed with the naked eye, binoculars, and 6 and 8 inch telescopes. I know and would recognize the appearance of moving airplanes, artificial satellites, birds, insects, and what have you. I know the appearance of planets, nebulae, galaxies, clusters, double 5 multiple stars,/afld and all of these things that are so dear to the amateur astr onomer.

Therefore I would eliminate all of these. A bird (and I have seen them too at night) just isn't shaped like this to begin with; the same goes for insects. But let's say, aside from this consideration, that it could have/been of these things. A bird would have to be pretty doggoned close to move as fast as this did, and I would certainly have made out his shape in the glasses. Secondly, a bird would have to be illuminated by lights below and these lights would cast some sort of modeling, and there was none. As for insects (and I've been fooled by them before), it didn't look like an insect for a starter, and an insect to show this size would have to be quite close. My binoculars had been focussed for infinity. When I raised them to this object, it was in perfect focus, not likely to result if I had looked at a close-by insect.

I eliminate meteors mainly because this didn't behave like a meteor or appear at all like a meteor. The same for an artificial satellite breaking up (unless it could have been ECHO I, but would it appear like this?). I eliminate nebulae and extra-galactic objects because this seems outrageously impossible, but it did look something like a nebula. It could have been a tailless comet, but if it was could a comet move like this? Which, to my limited knowledge, doesn't leave much else except an unknown and heretofore unreported type of astronomical object.

Because of my skepticism, I have left this for the last, and that is UFO's, and I hesitate to call it that in the sense that it was nothing like reported sightings of UFO's that I've read about. No flashing lights, etc. Could it be marsh gas, as some say? I suppose so, but I wouldn't know what marsh gas looks like, and I understand that it (marsh gas) would be near ground level anyway.



MOVEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL CLOUDS is shown for a period of 1,000 seconds, or about 17 minutes. At I the cloud has just been ejected from a rocket. Ten seconds later (2) the cloud is in an expansion phase. About 100 seconds after the starting time (3) two

distinct clouds are evident. The spherical neutral cloud, consisting of nonionized particles, is moved by the wind; the ionized cloud responds mainly to the electric field. Situation at end of period (1) shows large separation of clouds due to respective drift motions.

coupling to the neutral atmosphere be fairly weak, that is, that the frequency of gyration of the barium atoms be rather high compared with their frequency of collision with the neutral particles of the atmosphere. At a height of 120 miles the ratio of the two frequencies is about 100 to one; at 145 miles it is about 500 to one. Here is another reason for concentrating most of our experiments in this range of altitudes. For the study of ionospheric effects it is not economical to generate the clouds at higher levels; the ions are no longer supported by the atmosphere, and so they fall along lines of magnetic force to levels below 200 miles within a few minutes. The height gained by launching a bigger rocket is therefore of little value.

On the other hand, certain important effects can be examined only if the particles are high enough to travel for several minutes without colliding. In April, 1966, we were able to carry out two experiments at an altitude of 1,200 miles, using French rockets launched from a site in the Sahara Desert. The two ionized barium clouds, each of which con-

sisted of about 50 grams of barium ions, marked the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field over a length of 1,200 miles. They were observed from the middle of Africa to central Germany.

Five months later we released a cloud some 570 miles above the East Coast of the U.S. The ion cloud could be watched for about 50 minutes as it expanded along the lines of magnetic force while falling into the lower atmosphere. It was visible as far away as North Dakota.

Our group has now conducted enough places to make it possible to attack a few of the more general problems that can be approached through an analysis of the electric field in the magneto-sphere. One such problem concerns the maintenance of the worldwide ionospheric electric-current system [see up-per illustration on opposite page]. This current, which is strongest on the earth's soulit hemisphere, consists of two systems meeting at the geomagnetic equation. There, for reasons connected with the horizontal direction of the magnetic

field, the conductivity is high and the current is strong. These patterns of flow have been derived from the continuous recordings made by magnetic observatories throughout the world. Many features of the current were well known long before the era of space research; among its outstanding students have been Sydney Chapman of Britain (who is now at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska) and Julius Bartels of Germany.

As early as 1882 the British physicist Balfour Stewart suggested that electric currents in the upper atmosphere could be generated by the motion of the neutral atmosphere across the magnetic field. The situation is analogous to the "dynamo effect" in a typical electromagnetic generator, where an electric current is generated when conductors are moved through a magnetic field. The enthe atmospheric current system would be similar to an electric circuit consisting of a generator and an external resistance. There is an essential difference in the relative orientations of current and electric field in both parts of the circuit

In the external resistance they are pointing in the same direction, whereas inside the dynamo they are opposite to each other.

Observation of the motion of the artificial plasma clouds demonstrated the existence of such electric fields in the atmosphere. They showed also that in the twilight zones at middle magnetic latitudes the direction of the electric fields corresponds to the situation inside a dynamo. The clouds have therefore provided what is apparently the first direct experimental verification of the Stewart hypothesis. The observed electric fields have a strength of between one and three volts per kilometer at middle magnetic latitudes.

Another interesting feature of the barium-cloud experiments is the appearance in the clouds of striations aligned with the magnetic fields. The striations range in width from a half-mile to about six miles. They seem to indicate that the density distribution of the ionized matter in the ionosphere (and probably also in the higher magnetosphere) is not smooth but rather like a bundle of fibers. The fibers are not constant in space but change within a few minutes. The mechanisms of their generation and decay are not well understood.

A fascinating region for experiments with ion clouds is the zone where auroras are regularly observed. In the auroral zone the magnetic lines of force that are linked to the distant part of the magnetosphere (particularly to the tail region) meet the surface of the earth. The motions set up in the outer magnetosphere by interactions with the solar wind are transferred by means of electric fields to lower altitudes.

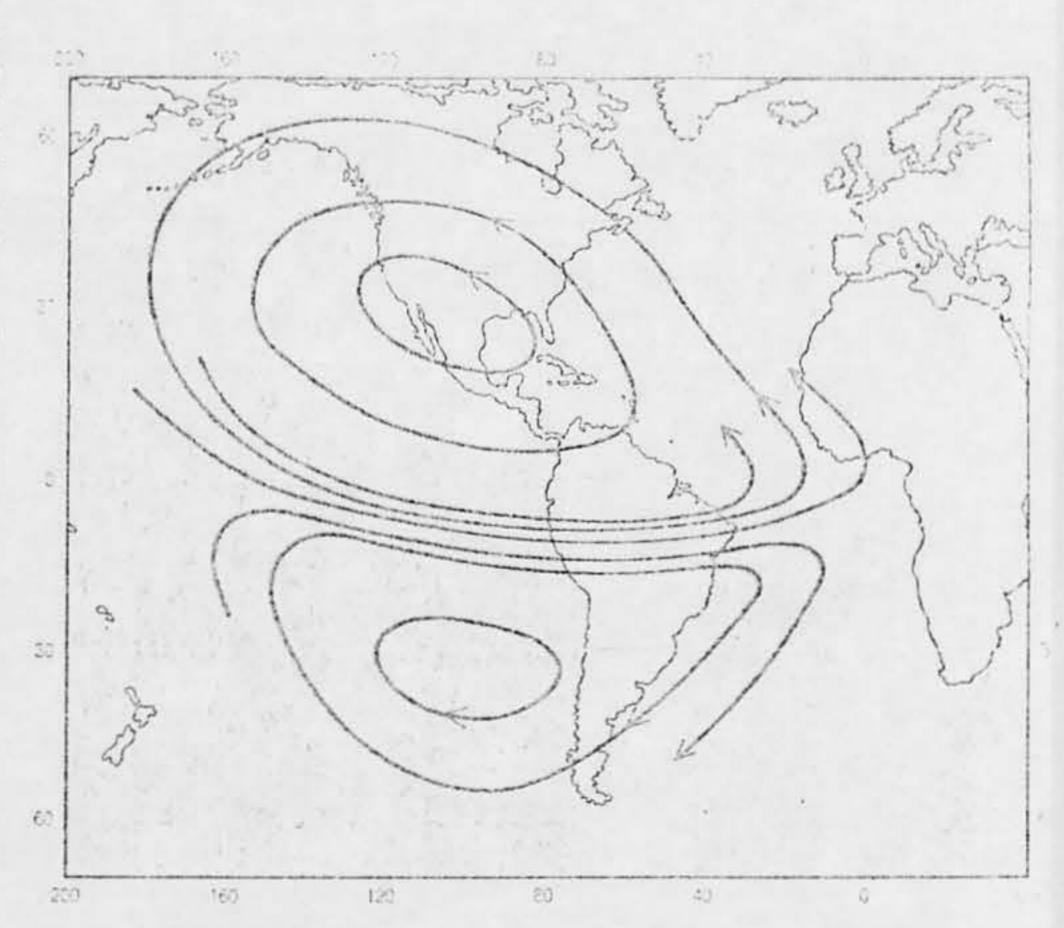
For periods of a few hours strong currents can flow in the ionosphere. The maximum current, called the polar electrojet, flows westward along the oval track in which most auroras are seen. Such currents are normally accompanied by auroral displays.

Since inside an aurora the density of ionization is higher than it is outside, the conductivity is also enhanced in that region. The maximum conductivity is normally located at an altitude of about 65 miles, which is the region of strong Hall current. Inasmuch as the Hall current consists of electrons, it is regarded as being positive in a direction opposite to the flow of electrons. In other words, a Hall current measured as moving westward consists of electrons drifting eastward.

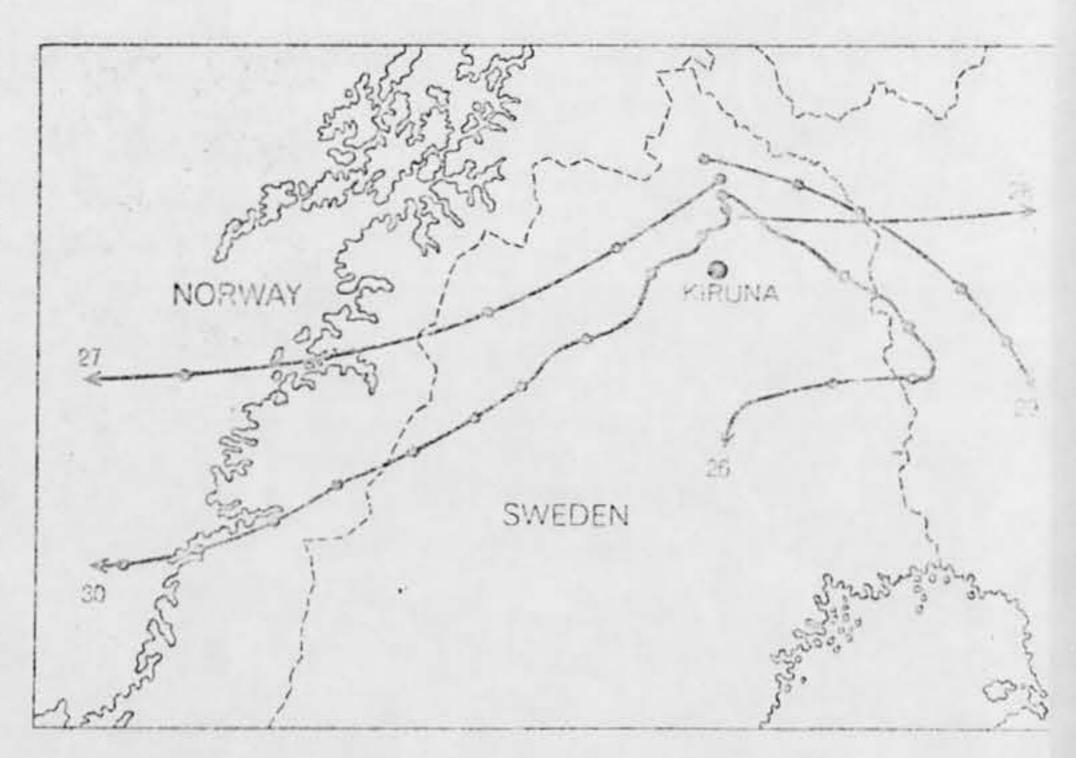
At higher altitudes electrons and positive ions drift with the same velocity. Therefore one would expect to see an artificial ion cloud traveling eastward whenever a magnetometer on the ground records a Hall current in the ionosphere as flowing westward, and vice versa. This expectation was fully confirmed by the experiments.

The first experiments of this kind

were carried out in April, 1967, in north ern Sweden. On each of five consecutive rights an ion cloud was released at at altitude of about 140 miles. The devel opment and motion of a cloud could be watched for as long as two and a built hours. [see lower illustration below]. The changes in the value and direction



CURRENT SYSTEM in the ionosphere was plotted on the basis of magnetic perturbation recorded on the ground. The electric currents shown are on the smallt side of the earth. The highest current density, at the geomagnetic equator, is called the equatorial electrojet



PATHS OF CLOUDS released over Sweden on five days in April, 1967, are plotted. The clouds were released in the ionosphere over Kirana in the late evening or early morning at the dates shown. The consecutive date on each path represent intervals of 10 minute.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

CENTER FOR SHORT-LIVED PHENOMENA
60 Garden Street
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

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Wright Patterson AF Base
Ohio 45433

OFFICIAL US AIR

Page 1

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed.

Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?	2. Time of day:
Day Month Year	(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.
3. Time Zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central c. Mauntain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One): a. 'Daylight Saving b. Standard
4. Where were you when you saw the object?	
Nearest Postal Address	City or Town State or County
5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) a. Certain b. Fairly certain 5.1 How was time in sight determined?	Hours Minutes Seconds c. Not very sure d. Just a guess
5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Ye What was the condition of the sky?	No
DAY a. Bright b. Cloudy	NIGHT a.(Bright) b. Cloudy
7. If you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where wa	is the SUN located as you looked at the object?
(Circle One): a. In front of you b. In back of you c. To your right	d. To your left e. Overhead f. Don't remember

FORM
FTD OCT 62 164 This form supersedes FTD 164, jul 61, which is obsolete.

OROEUEO EORM

Hurtick 8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON? 8.1 STARS (Circle One): 8.2 MOON (Circle One): a. Bright moonlight a. None b. A few b. Dull moonlight c. No moonlight-pitch dark e. Many d. Don't remember d. Dan't remember 9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object? CLOUDS (Circle One): WEATHER (Circle One): a. Clear sky a. Dry b. Hazy b. Fog, mist, or light rain c. Scattered clouds c. Moderate or heavy rain d. Snow d. Thick or heavy clouds e. Don't remember 10. The object appeared: (Circle One): d. As a light a. Solid b. Transparent e. Don't remember c. Vapor 11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? (Circle One): c. About the same a. Brighter d. Don't know b. Dimmer 11.1 Compare brightness to some common object: 12. The edges of the object were: e. Other_____ (Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember (Circle One for each question) 13. Did the object: Don't know No a. Appear to stand still at any time? b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time? Don't know No Yes Don't know c. Break up into parts or explode? No Yes No d. Give off smoke? Don't know Yes . o. Change brightness? Don't know f. Change shape? Don't know Yes No Yes g. Flash or flicker? Don't know No h. Disappear and reappear? Don't know Yes No

. Air Force UFO form continued

Page 3					Page 4
	20. Do you think you can estimate the (Circle One) 1F you answered YES, then what	Yes No	5 4 - 1	MAS INVING	
hen reli what	21. Do you think you can estimate had (Circle One) IF you answered YES, then how to	Yes No			
nen tell what	22. Where were you located when you control one): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. (Outdoors d. In an airplane (type) e. At sea f. Other	ou saw the object?	b. In the res c. In open c d. Near on e. Flying ov f. Flying ov	siness section of a city? idential section of a city? ountryside?	
and note how much of the ne sighting, how much of	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	c. East d. Southeast	e. South f. Southwest miles per hour. g at the object?	g. West h. Northwest	ons:
eny details of the object frow beside the drawing	25. Did you observe the object throu a. Eyeglasses Ye b. Sun glasses Ye c. Windshield Ye d. Window glass Ye	s No s No	e. Binoculars f. Telescope g. Theadolite h. Other	Yes No Yes No	
	26. In order that you can give as cle jects which, when placed up in				on object or ob-

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SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENA QUESTIONNAIRE

NUMBER 21-R239

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE HAS BEEN PREPARED SO THAT YOU CAN GIVE THE U.S AIR FORCE AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE CONCERNING THE UNIDENTIFIED PHENOMENON THAT YOU HAVE OBSERVED. PLEASE TRY TO ANSWER ALL) OF THE QUESTIONS. THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE WILL BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OF YOUR STATEMENTS OF CONCLUSIONS WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION. RETURN TO AIR FORCE BASE INVESTIGATOR FOR FORWARDING TO FTD (TDETR), WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO 45433, IAW AFR 80-17. (IF ADDITIONAL SHEETS ARE NEEDED FOR NARRATIVE OR SKETCHES ATTACH SECURELY TO THIS FORM OR ANNOTATE WITH YOUR NAME FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

1.	WHEN DID YOU SEE T	HE PHENOMENON?	DAY 1	1 23 MO	INTH SECTION	YEAR 6	8
2.	WHAT TIME DID YOU	FIRST SIGHT THE PHE	NOMENON?	3	NUTES 00	☐ A.M.	間 P.M.
3	WHAT TIME DID YOU	LAST SIGHT THE PHEN	HOUR	NII	NUTES EDC	/ □ а.м.	™ P.M.
4.	TIME ZONE	B DAYL	IGHT SAVINGS		STANDARD		
	EASTERN	CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIF	FIC C	THER	
5.	A HAND DRAWN MAP	WHERE YOU WERE STA	NOMENON? IF IN CITY NOING WITH REFEREN TO FIX A DISTANCE A	CE TO THE AD	DRESS. IF IN THE	COUNTRY, 10	ENTIFY THE
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6.	PHENOMENON WAS A	THE POINT SHOWN IN	THE SKETCH, PLACE OR SKYLINE, WHEN FIR PHENOMENON WAS WH	ST SEEN. PLA	CE A B" ON THE S	SHOW HOW F	LINE TO
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OBSERVER

Official U.S. Air Force

Pege 3

	pear while you were watching it? If so, how?
15. Did the object move (Circle One): It moved behind:	
16. Did the object move (Circle One): in front of:	in front of something or any time, particularly a cloud? Yes No Don't know. IF you answered YES, then tell what
	he following things about the objects A S F A SVITC STAVE
object is covered by the object would ha	e angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much we been covered by me match head?
that you saw such as	will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your seech any details of the obje
to show the direction	wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place on arrow beside the drawing the object was maving.
to show the direction	
to show the direction	

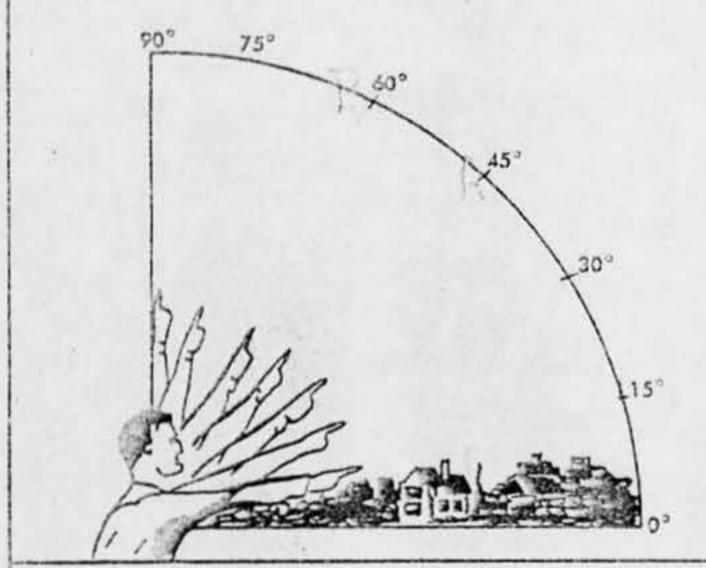
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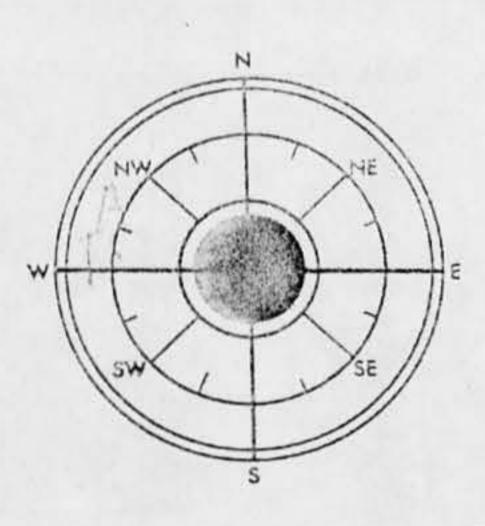
ige 5	Page 6
h the object object was	30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location. 5AAIT NIGHT SAME PIACE
	31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One) 31.1 If you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One) Yes No
	31.1 If you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One) Yes No. 31.2 Please list their names and addresses:
e e	
	Bort replant to
	32. Please give the following information about yourself: NAME
a "8" ar	ADDRES Street City Zone State
	TELEPHONE SEX
3.7	Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.
	33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?
	Day Month Year
	4

Official U.S. Air Force UFO forr

Page 5

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the harizon (skyline) when you last saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you last saw the object.





28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

29. If there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there?_ Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling. 30. Have you ever seen

SAME

31. Was anyone else v

31.1 IF you answer

31.2 Pleas



32. Please g

TELEPHONE NUM

Indicate any addit.

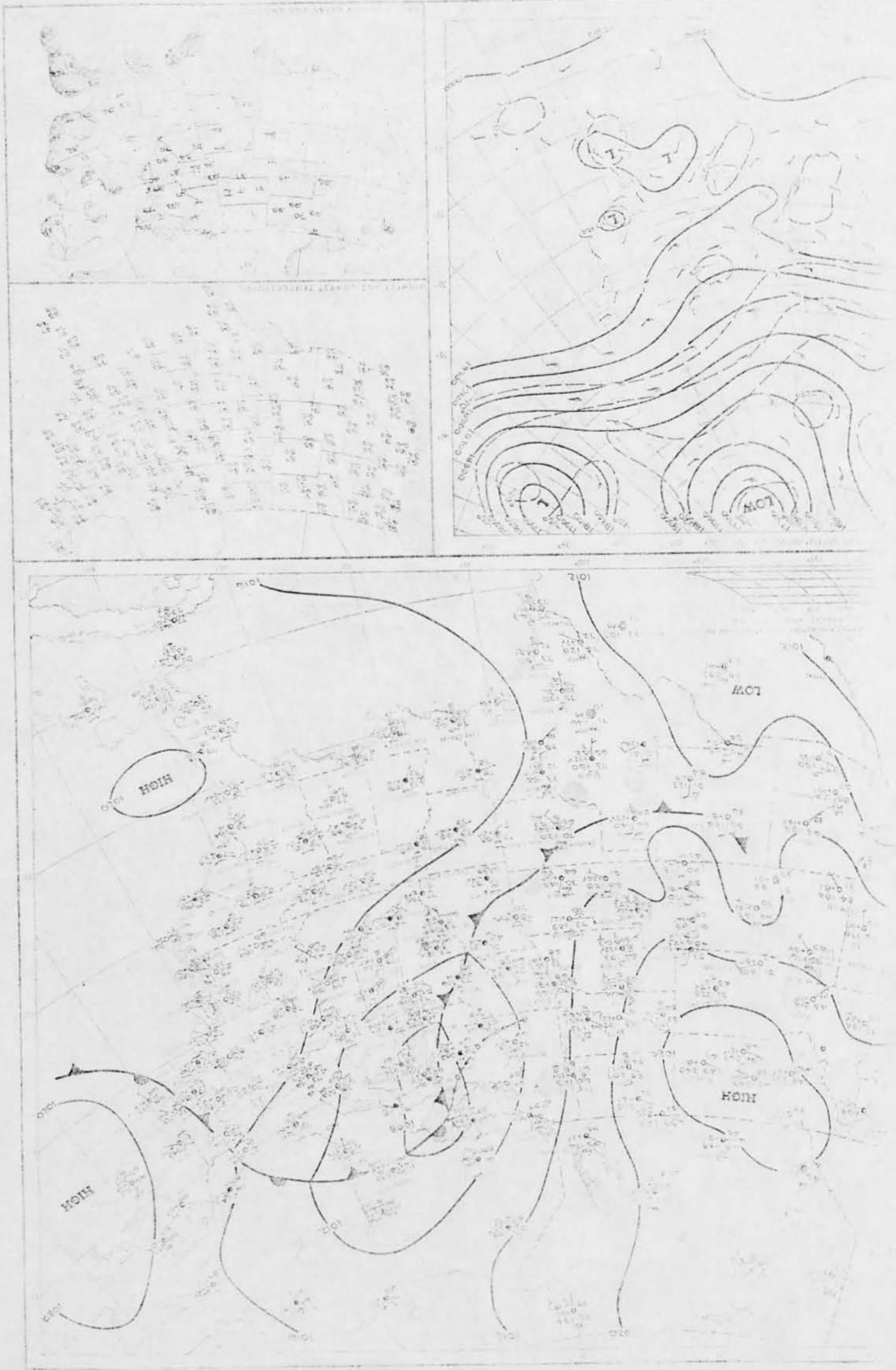
33. When and to whom

Day

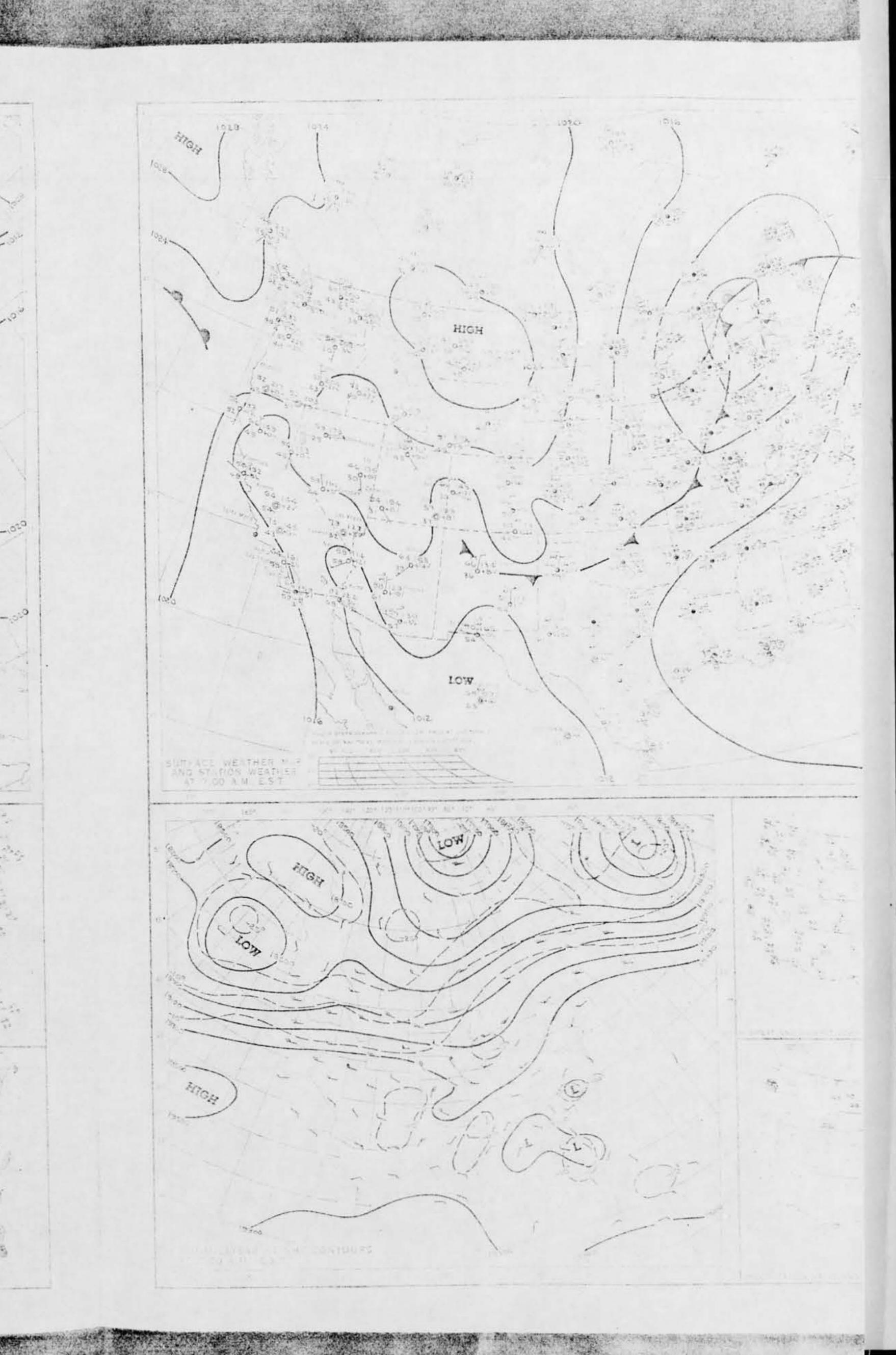
Official U.S. Air Force UFO form

Page 7

34. Date you completed this questionnaire: Day Area UST Day Month	Year Year		
35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.			
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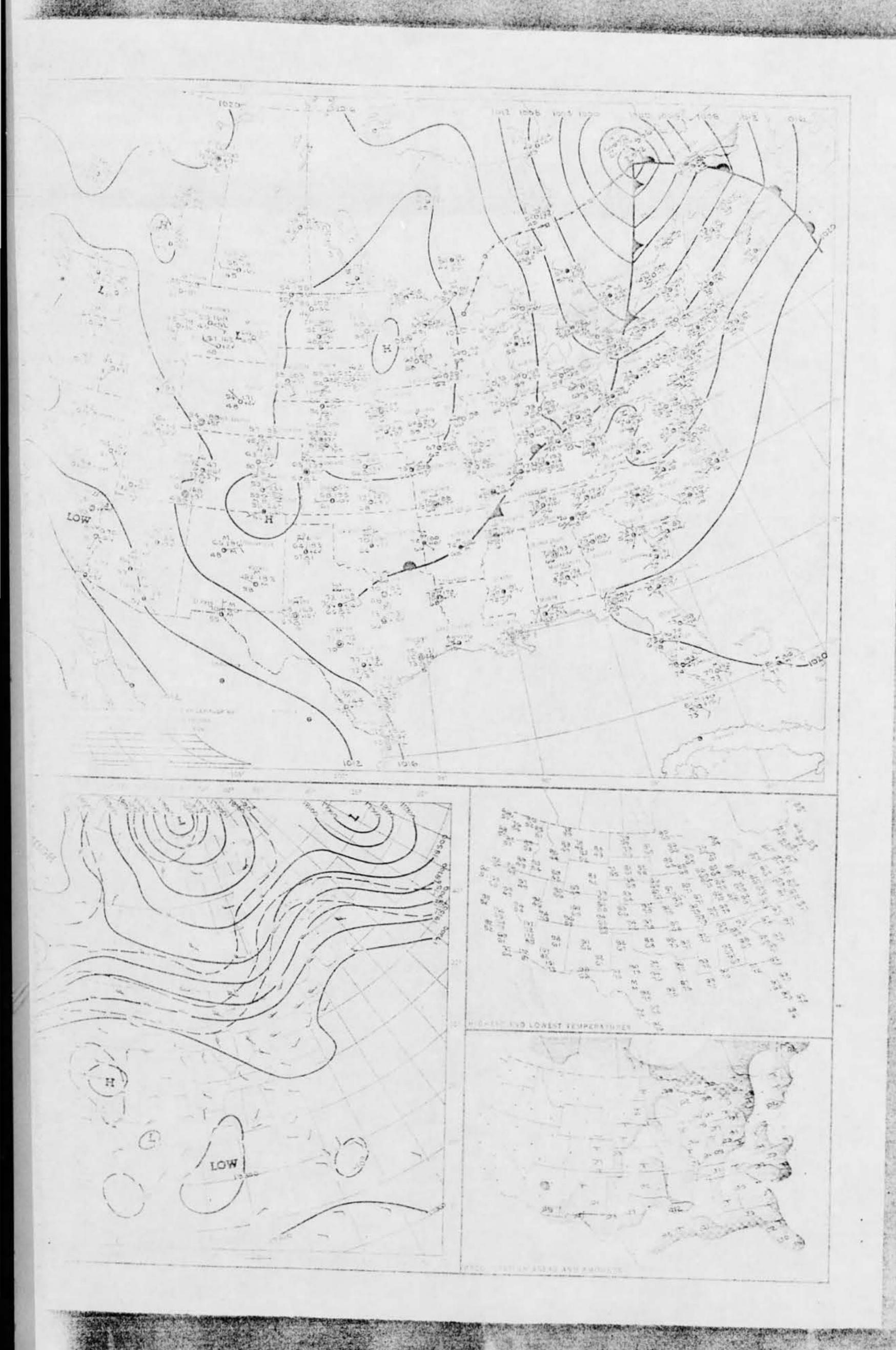


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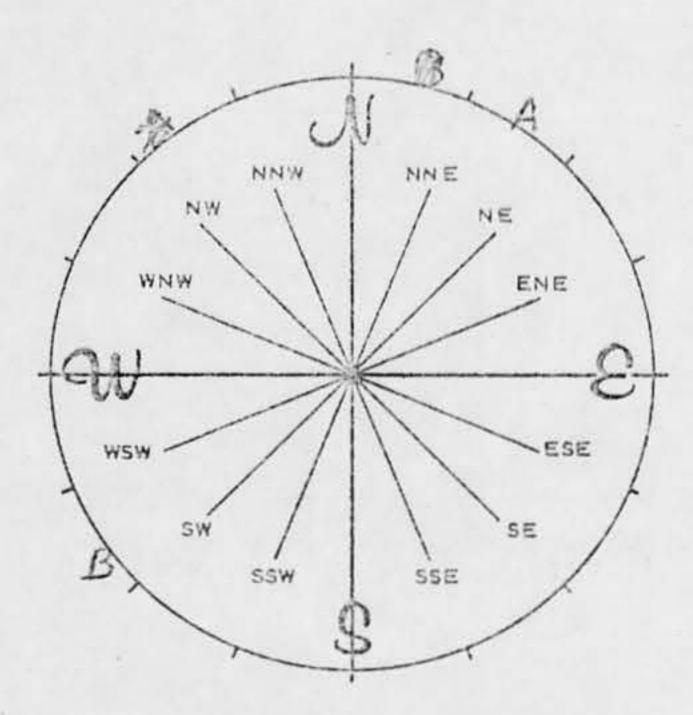


ELON

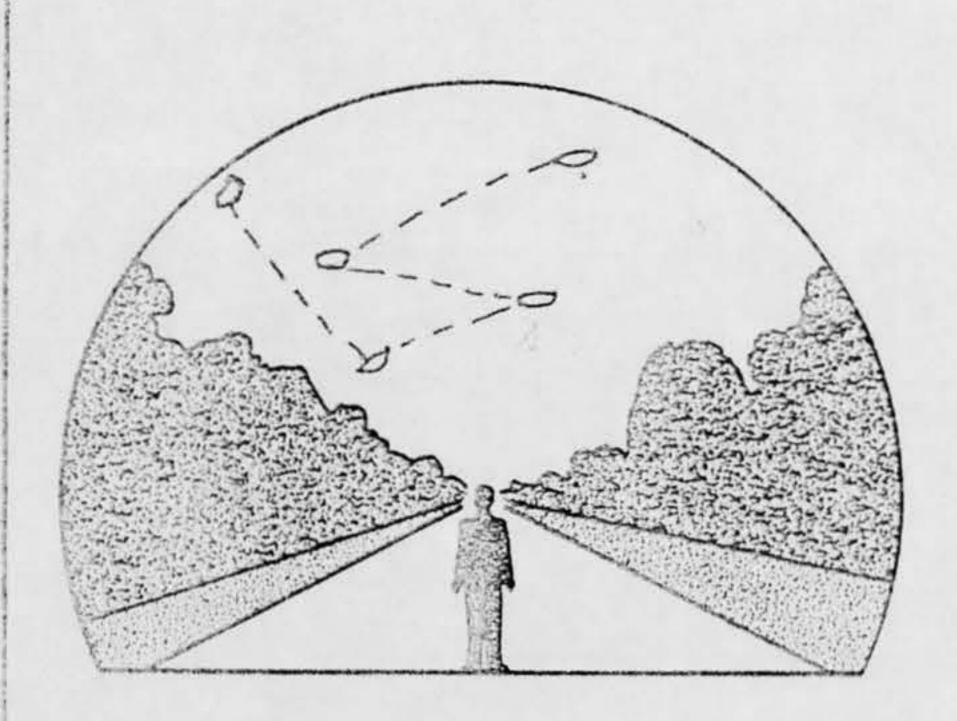
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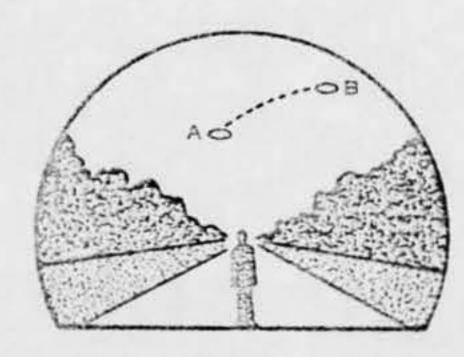


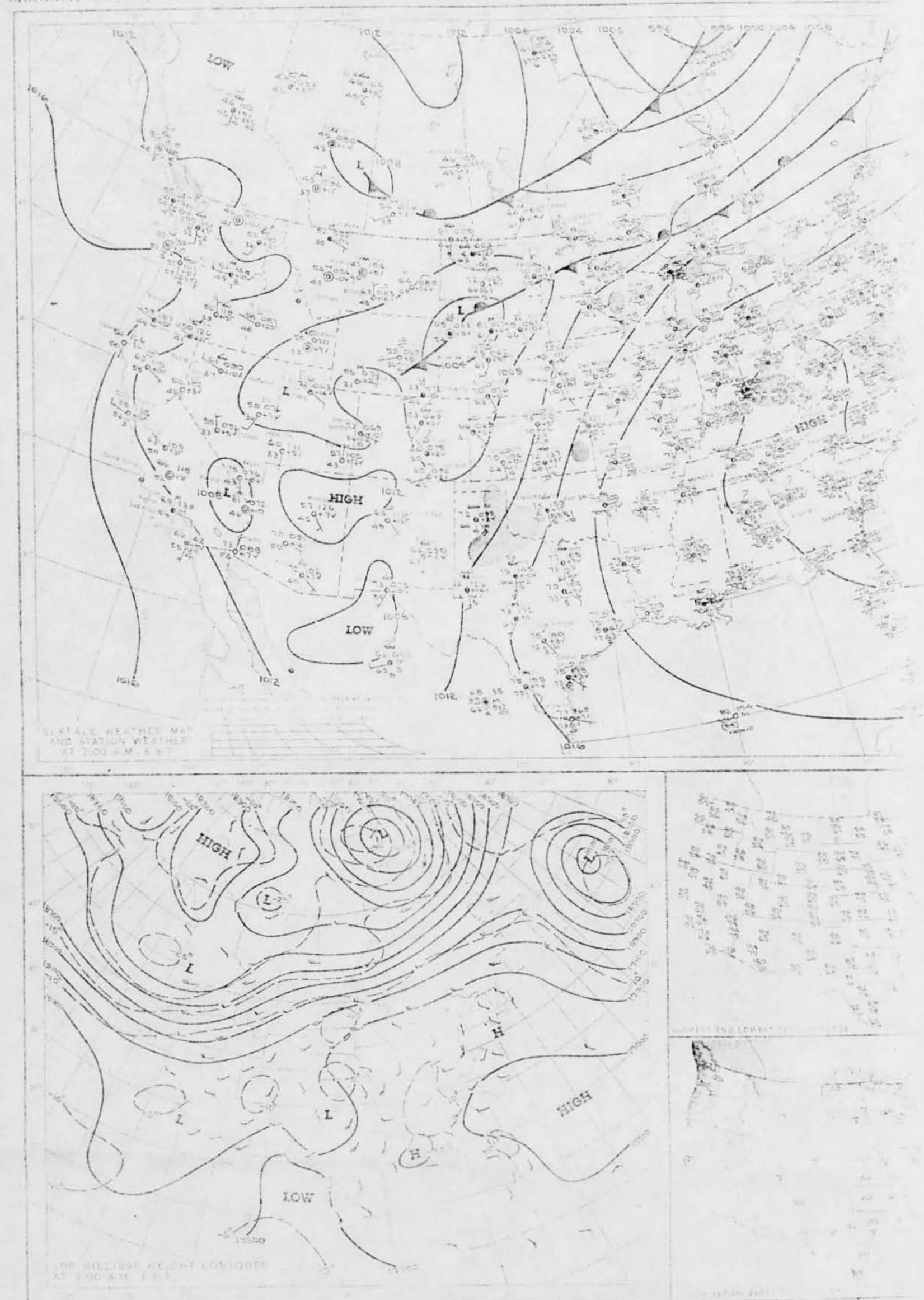
DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN. PLACE A "B" ON THE COMPASS TO INDICATE THE DIRECTION TO THE PHENOMENON WHEN LAST SEEN.



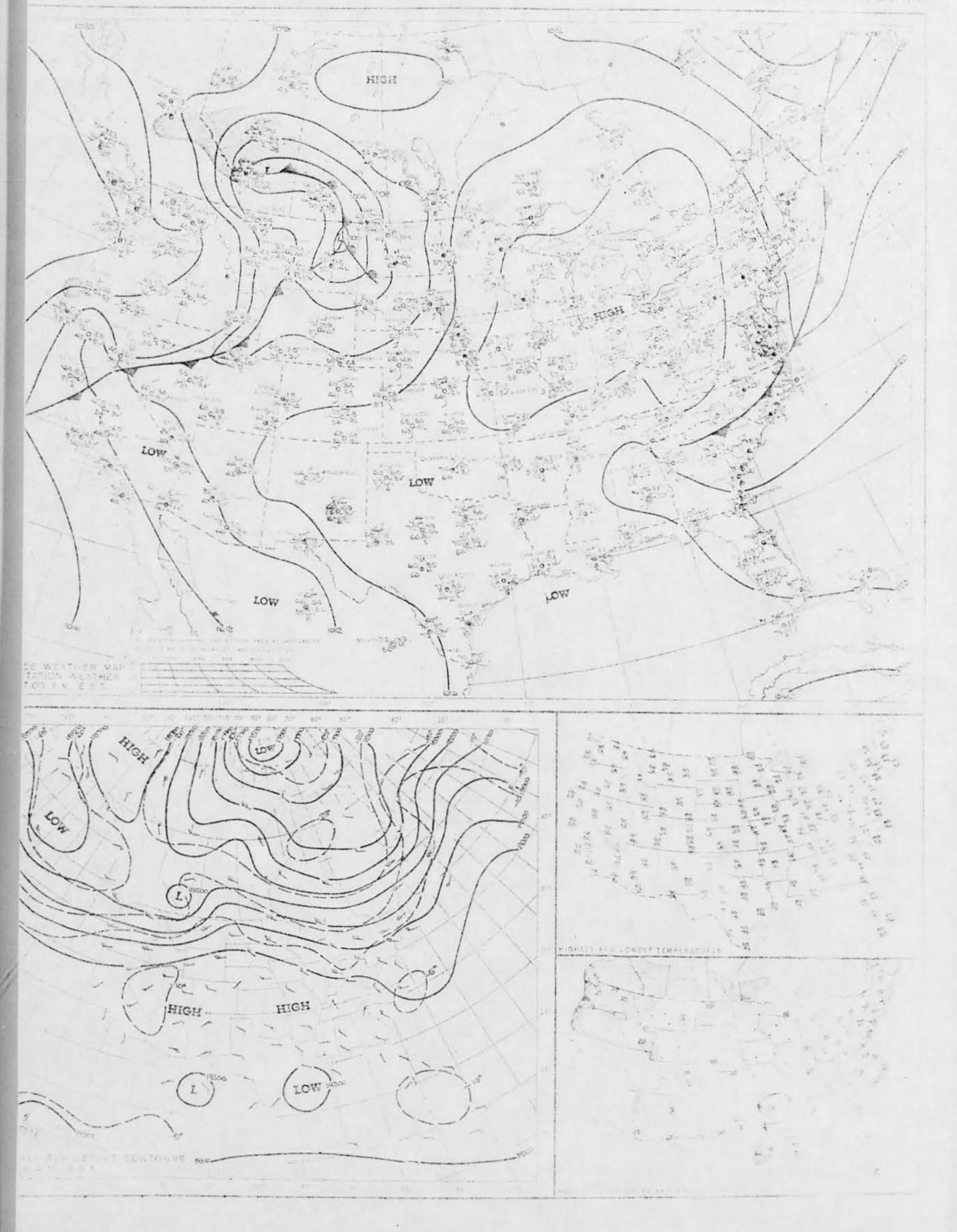
7. IN THE SKETCH BELOW, PLACE AN "A" AT THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON WHEN FIRST SEEN. AND A "B" AT THE POSITION OF THE PHENOMENON WHEN LAST SEEN. CONNECT THE "A" AND "B" WITH A LINE TO APPROXIMATE THE MOVEMENT OF THE PHENOMENON BETWEEN "A" AND "B". THAT IS, SCHEMATICALLY SHOW WHETHER THE MOVEMENT APPEARED TO BE STRAIGHT, CURVED OR ZIG-ZAG. REFER TO SMALLER SKETCH AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO COMPLETE THE LARGER SKETCH.

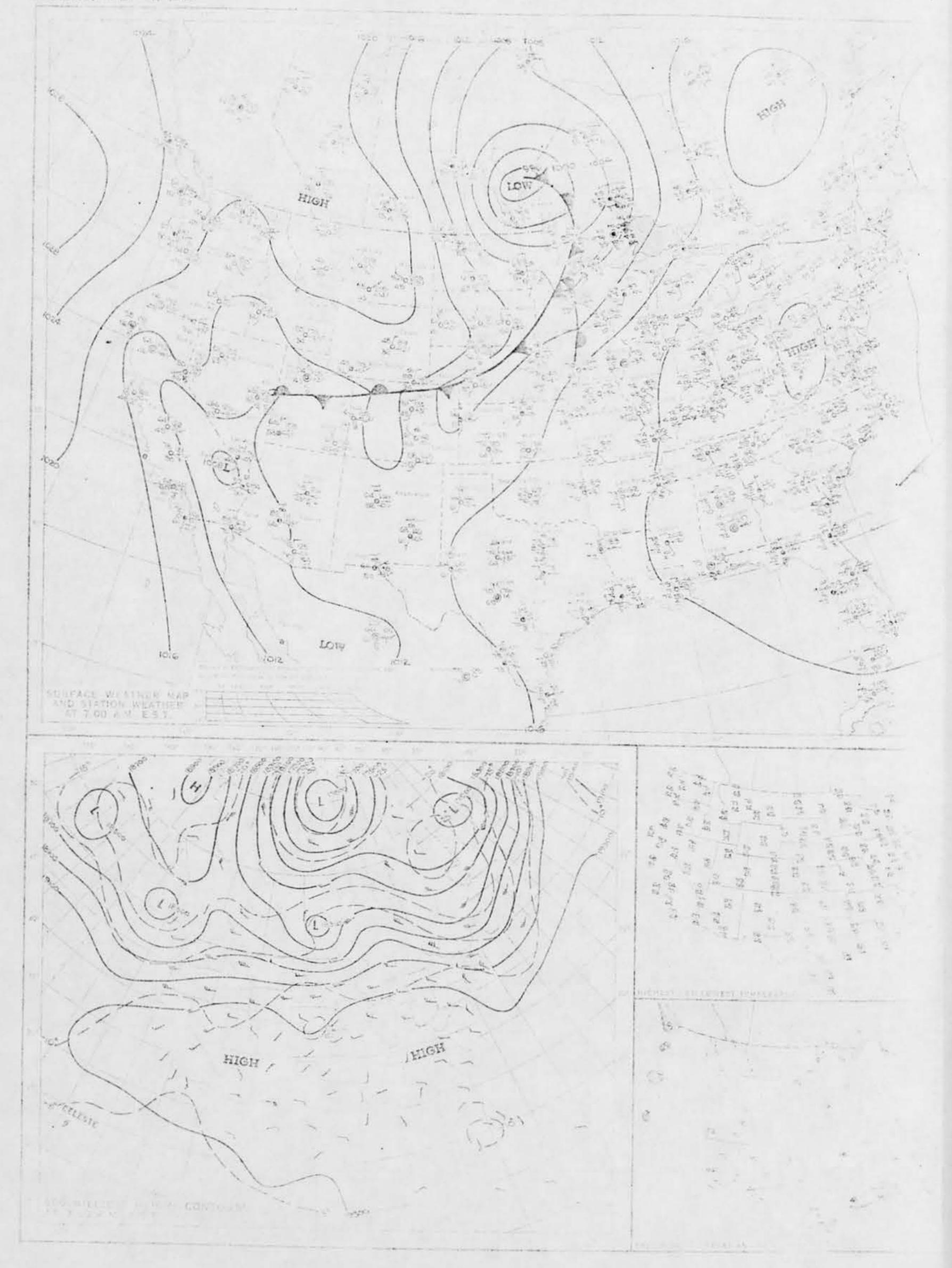






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The Stirling Weather lap presents station does and the analysis for 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows: the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports that are printed here are only a fraction of those that are included in the operational weather mans, and on which the analyses are b. ed. Occational apparent discrepanties between the printed station data and the analyses. result from those station reports that cannot be included in the published maps because of lack of spage.

The 500-10-liber Chart presents the height contours and isotherms of the 500-milliber surface at 7:00 a.m./e.s.t. The height contours are shown as continuous lines, and are labeled in feet above sea level. The isotherms are

in degrees Calsius. The arrows show the wind direction and speed at the 500-millibar level.

The Highest and Lowest Temper atures Chart presents the maximum and minimum values for the 24-hour period ending at 1:00 a.m./e.s.t. The names of the reporting points can be obtained from the Surface Weather Map. The maximum temperature is plotted above the station location, and the minimum temperature is sellow this point.

The Precipitation Areas and Amounts Chart indicates by means of shading the areas that had precipitation during the 24 hours unding at 1:00 a.m. Amounts in mohes to the nearest hundredth of an inch are for the same pariod incomplete totals are ander lined. "T" indicates a trace of precipitation. Dashed lines show the depth of snow on the ground in inches as of 7:00 a.m. of the previous day.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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DALL WEATHER WAPS

JULY 22-28, 1968

WEEKLY SERIES

ne marts in this publication are a A commutation of the principal charts of the Weather Bureau publication. Dally Weather Map. They include the Surface Weather Map, the 500 Millibar Chart. In Highest and Lowest Temperatures Chirt, and the Dally Precipitation Chart - of the charts for one day are arran on a single page of this publication. They are copied from openational weather maps prepared by the National Meteorological Center, Weather Bureau. The symbols used on the Surface Weather Map and the 500-Millibar Chart are the same as those used previously in Daily Weather Map. An explanatory sheet is available, and single copies may be obtained without charge by writing to: Environmental Scienc Services Administration, Publicutions Section, AD 143, Rockvilla. Maryland 20852. Bulk copies may also be ordered, at a cost of \$2.30 per 50 copies. Checks should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Surface Weather Hap presents station data and the annivers for 7.00 a.m./e.s.t. The tracks of well-defined low pressure areas are indicated by chains of arrows; the locations of these centers at times 6, 12, and 18 hours preceding map time are indicated by small black squares enclosing white crosses. Areas of precipitation are indicated by shading. The weather reports that are printed here are only a fraction of those that are included in the operational weather made, and on which the analyses are based Occational apparent discrepancies between the printed station data and alle analyses result from those station raports that cannot be included in the published maps because of lack of space.

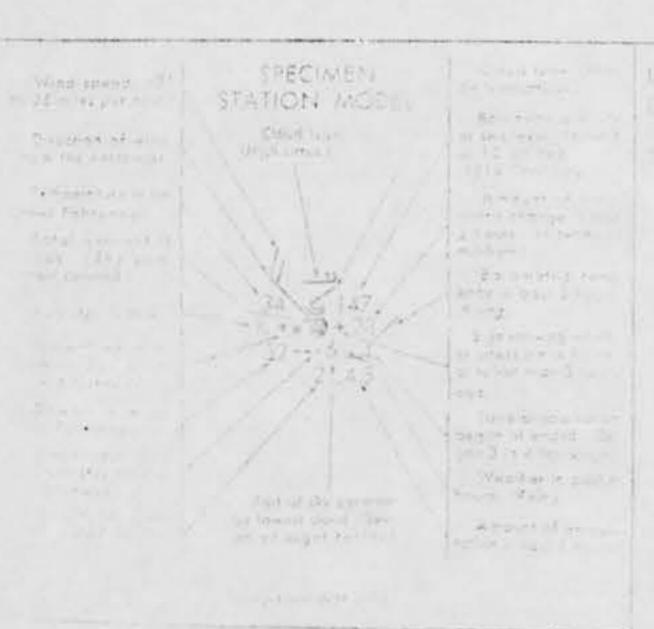
The 500-Millibar Chart presents the height contours and isotherms of the 500-millibar surface at 7:00 a.m./e.s t. The height contours are shown as continuous lines, and are labeled in feet above sea level. The isotherms are

shown as dashed lines, and are label. In degrees Celsius. The arrows sho the wind direction and speed at the 500 millibar tevel.

alures Chart presents the maximulant minimum varies for the 2- no period ending at 100 a m./n.st. The maximum top points can be obtained from the Surface Weath Map. The maximum temperature obtted above the station location a tremminum temperature is clott below this point.

Chart indicates by means of shall, the areas that had precipitation with the 24 hours ending at 1 bb e. Amounts in inches to the next hundredth of an inch are for the surprised. Incomplete totals are undifined. "I" indicates a truce of practitation. Dashed lines show the depot of show on the ground in inches as 7:00 a.m. of the previous day.

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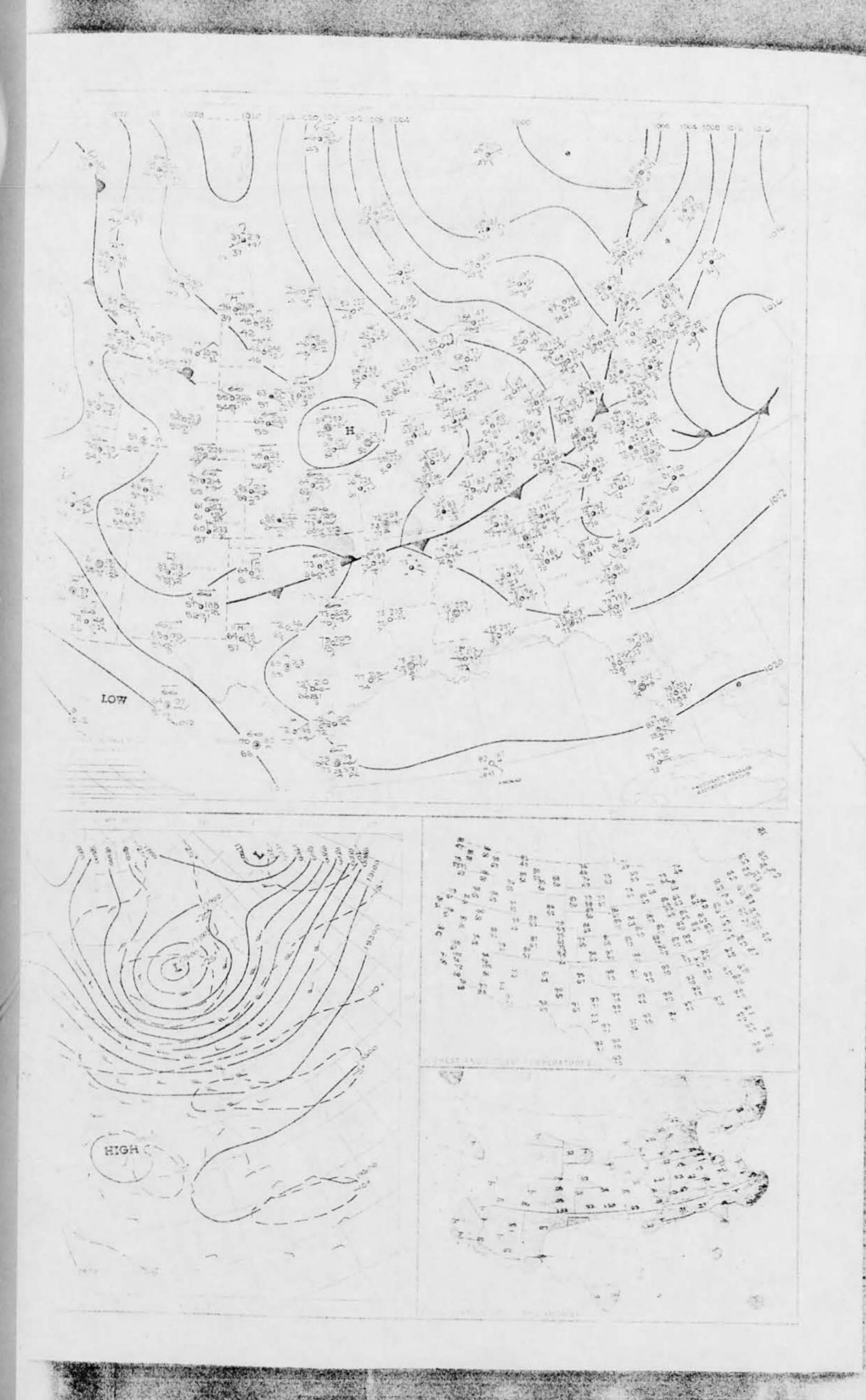
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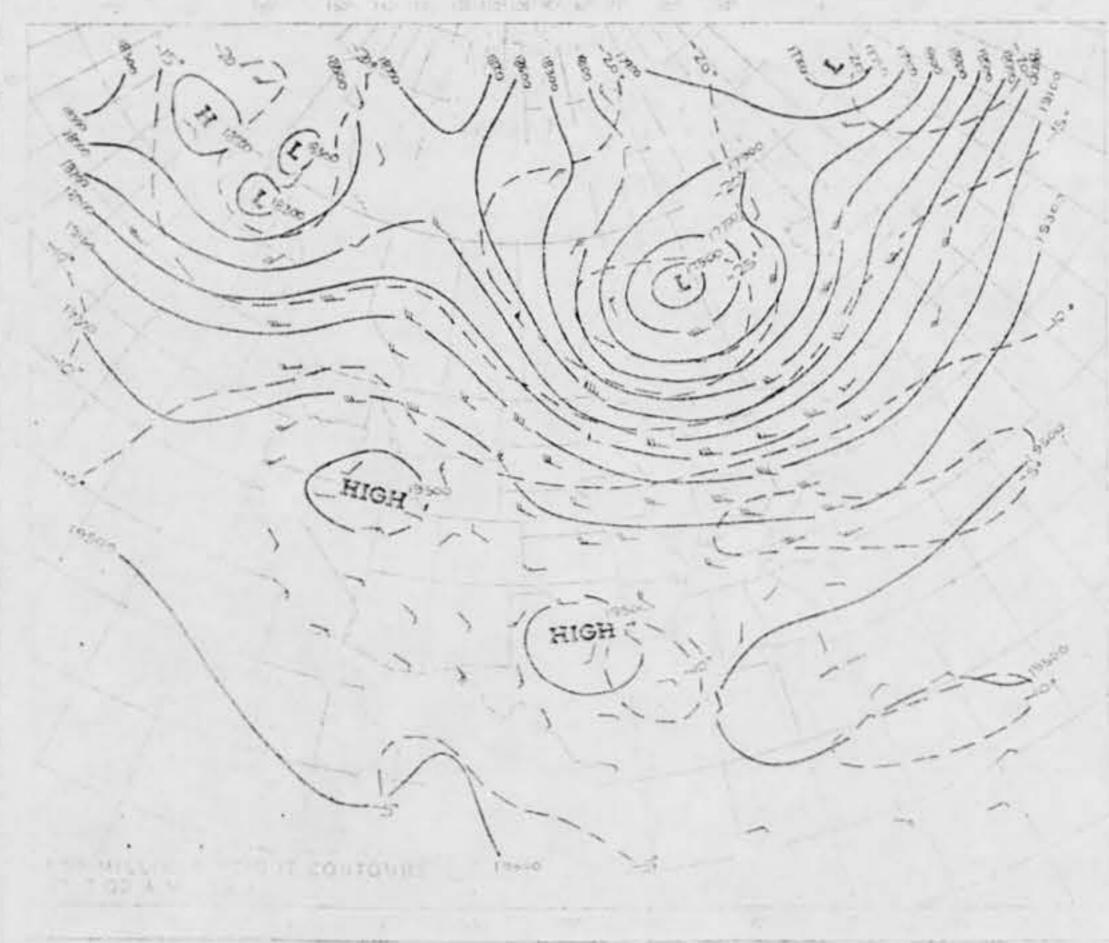
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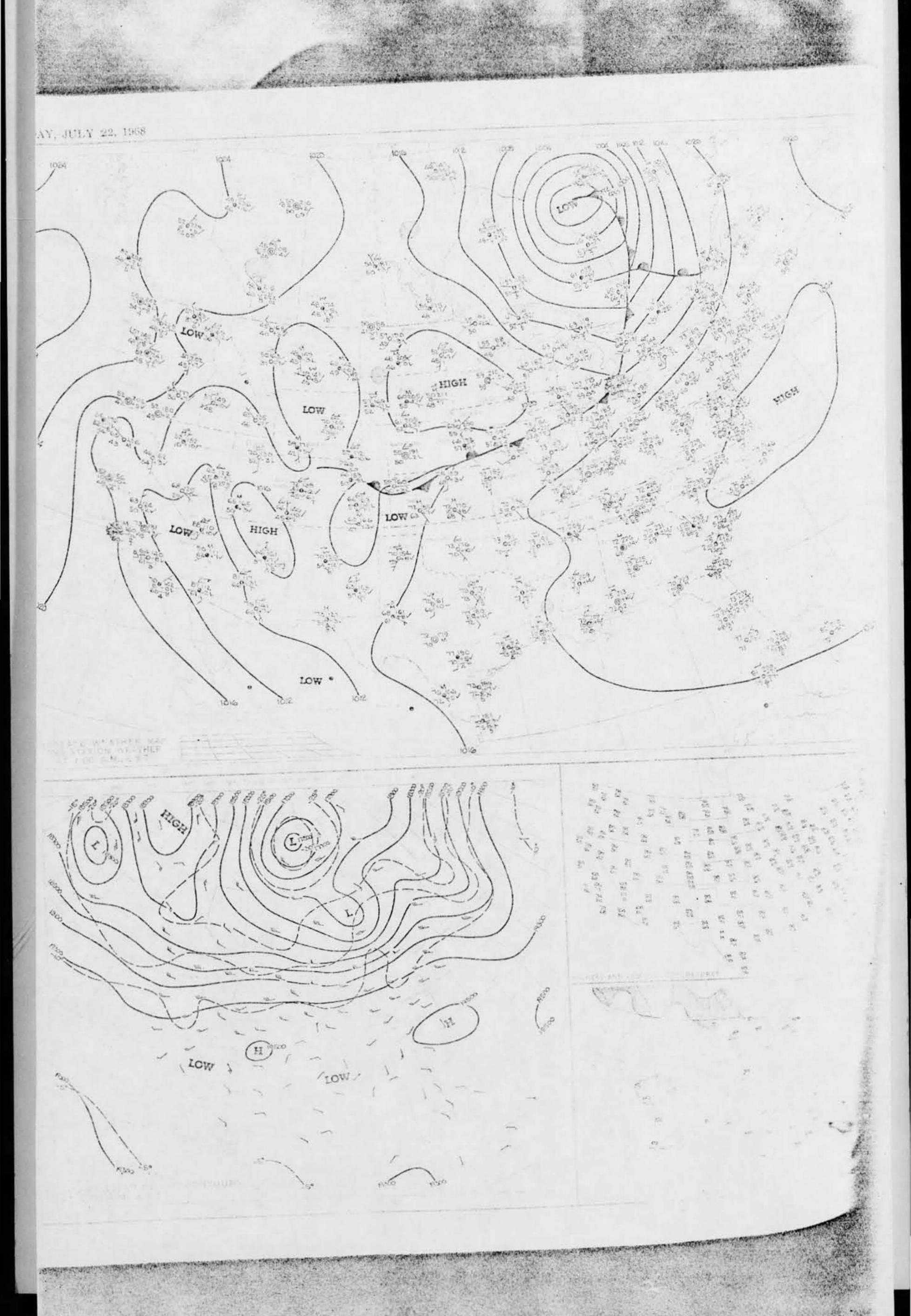


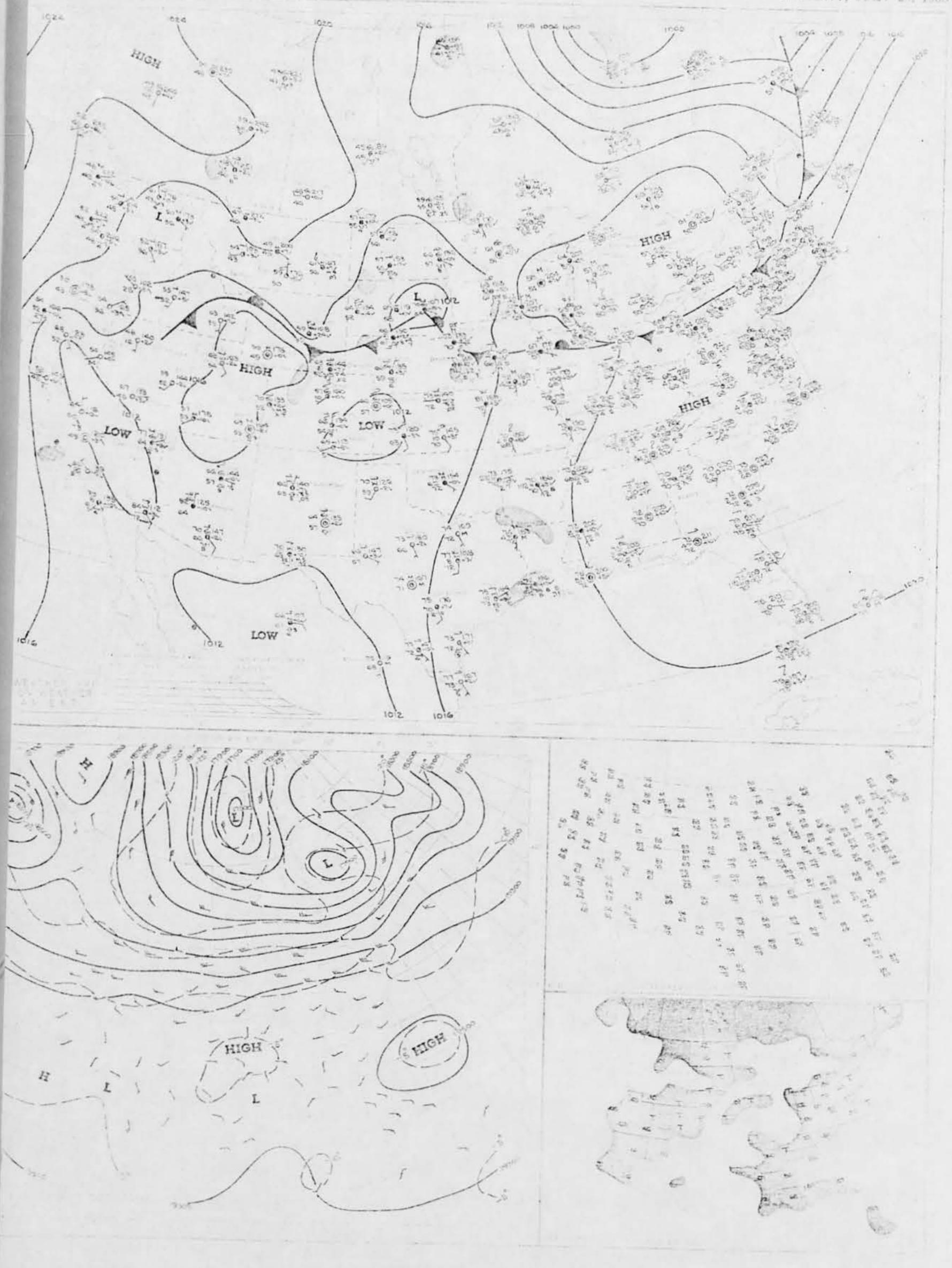


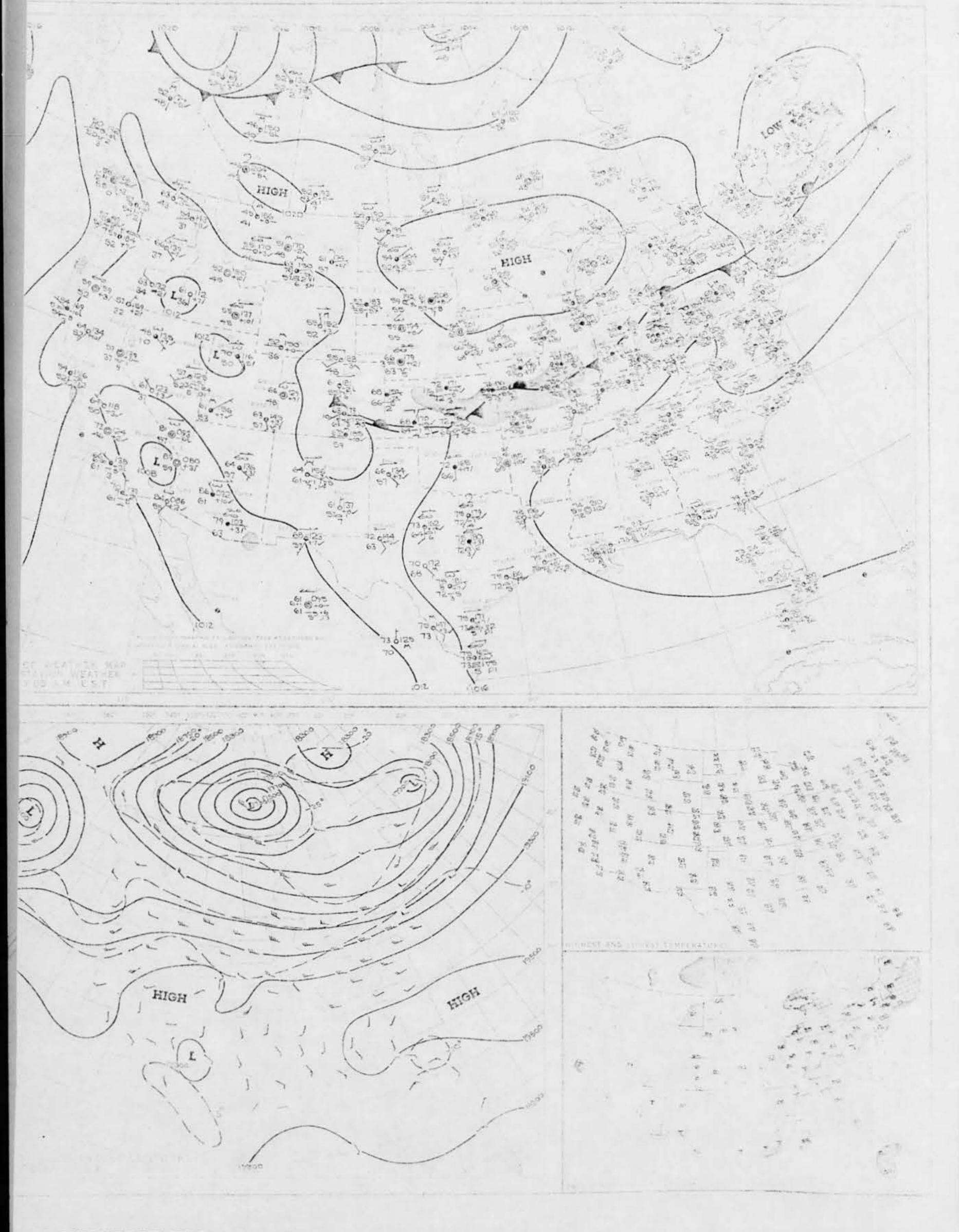


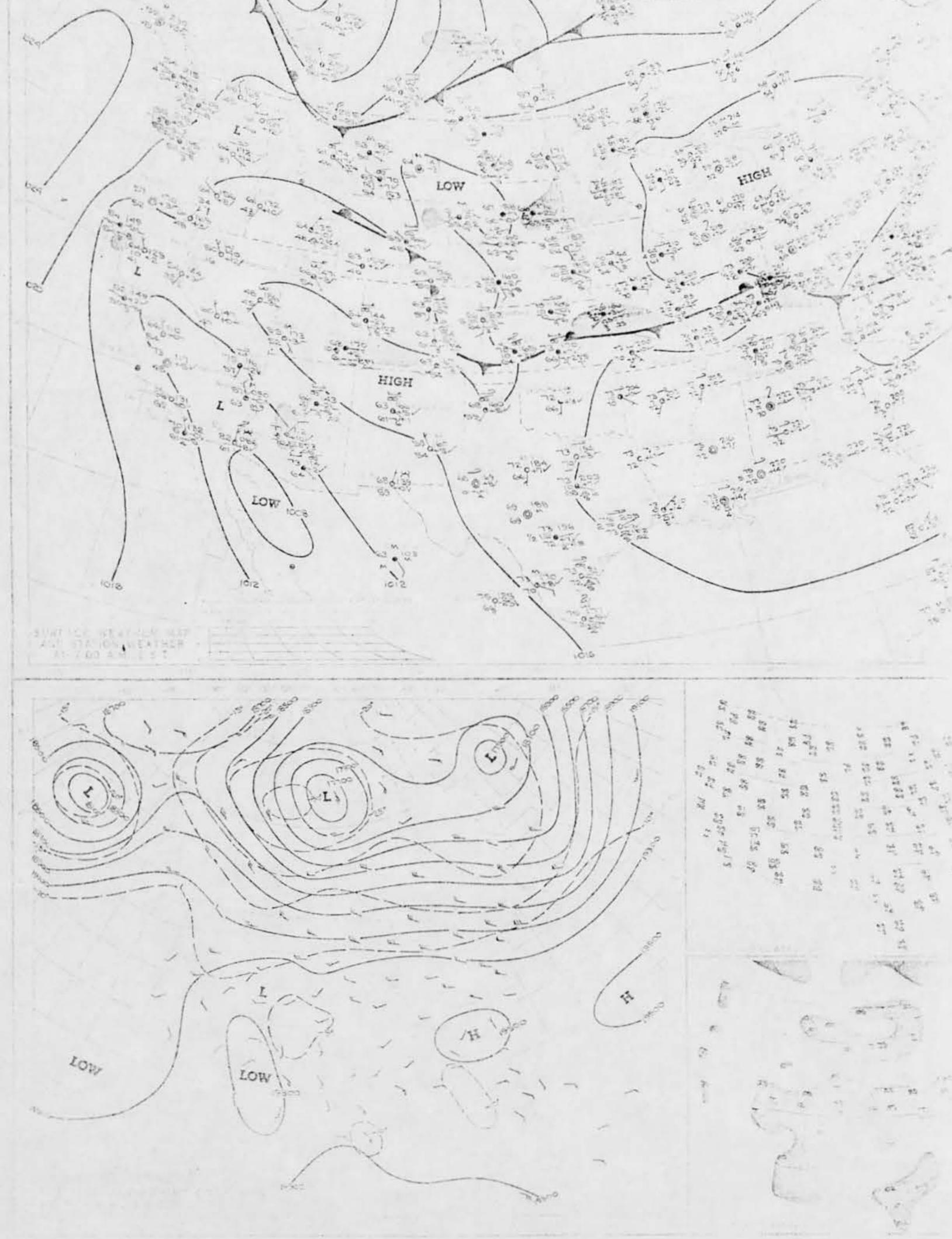
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-	OUTDOORS		PHENOMENON? (Check appropriate blocks.) IN BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY			
			IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF CITY			
	IN BUILDING					
	IN CAR AS DRIV	ER AS PASSENGER	IN OPEN COUNTRYSIDE			
	IN BOAT		NEAR AIRFIELD			
	OTHER AS PILOT AS PASSENGER		FLYING OVER CITY			
			FLYING OVER OPEN COUNTRY			
			OTHER			
Α.	1	F YOU WERE IN A VEHICLE	, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWI	VG:	-	
	WHAT DIRECTION WERE	YOU MOVING?	HOW FAST WERE YOU HOVIN	G?		
	NORTH	EAST				
	SOUTH	WEST	DID YOU STOP ANYTIME WHI	LE OBS	ERVING THE	
	HORTHEAST	SOUTHEAST	- I ZHOMEHON!			
	HORTHWEST	SOUTHWEST	YES		□ NO	
	MUCH OTHER TRAFFIC WA	S THERE?				*************
OF 5		N AND WHERE THEY WERE IN	THE SKY RECATIVE TO THE PO	311104	JF THE PHENOME	NON.
OF 5		A AND WHERE THEY WERE IN	THE SKY RECATIVE TO THE PO	3111011	JF THE PHENOME	NON.
			PHENOMENON IN SIGHT?	3111011	JF THE PHENOME	NON.
9.	GTH OF TIME			311104	NOT VERY SURE	
9. L.E.N	OTH OF TIME WAS TIME DETERMINED?		PHENOMENON IN SIGHT?	1		
9. LEN HOW	WAS TIME DETERMINED?	HOW LONG WAS THE	PHENOMENON IN SIGHT?	1	NOT VERY SURE	

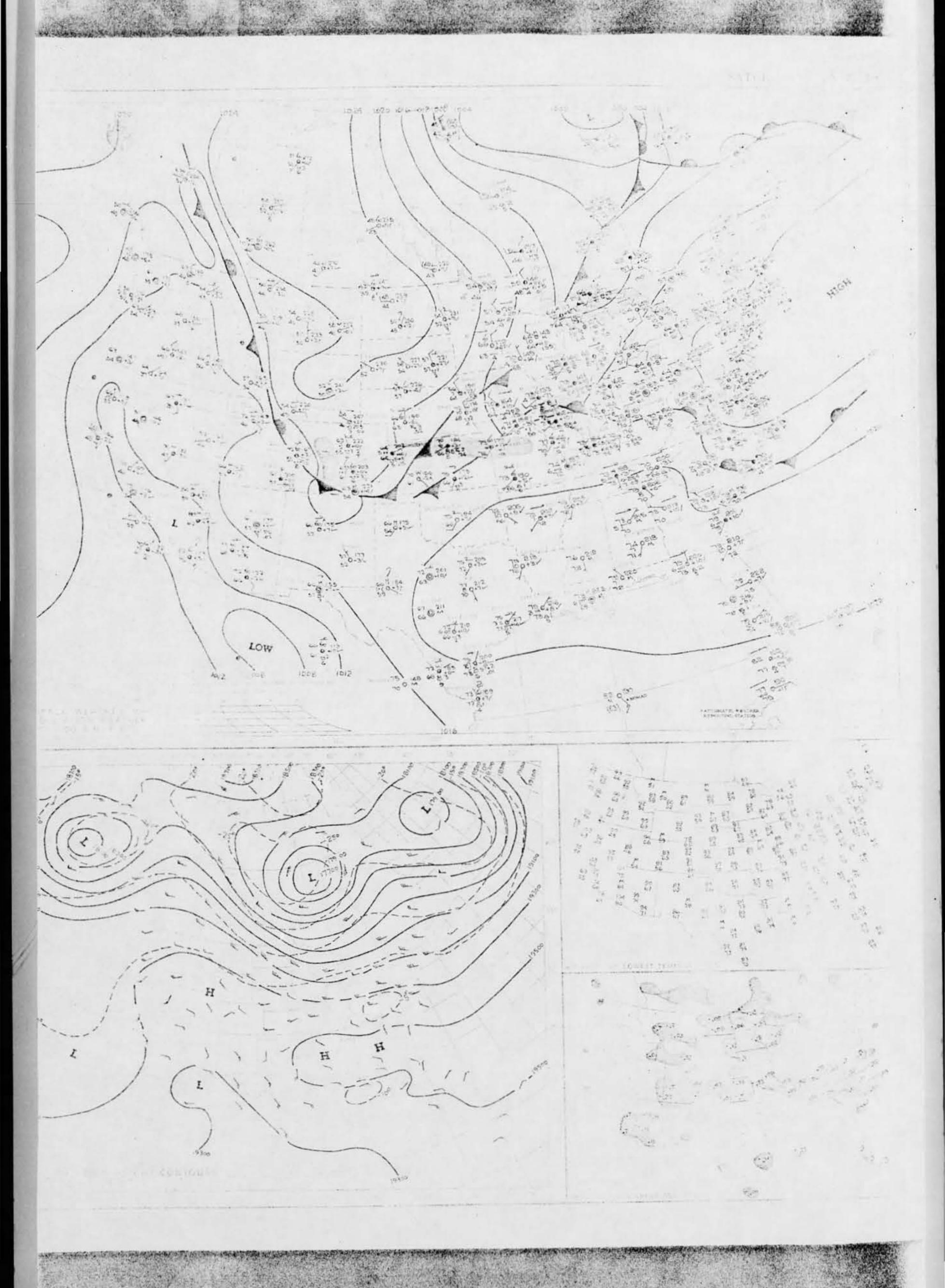
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26 - 31 JULY 1968 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LCCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
26 28 28 28 28 28 29 29 29 30 31 31	Bridge City, Texas Cuming County, Nebrasks Attanista, Virginia Lowa City, Iowa Pottstown, Pennsylvania Sierra Vista, Arizona Chicago, Illinois Northridge, Ohio Kettering, Ohio Medway, Ohio Blinghamton, New York Bridge City, Texas Boise, Idaho Antigo, Wisconsin		Insufficient Data Other (PLASMA) Astro (MOON) Aircraft Balloon Insufficient Data Satellites Insufficient Data Insufficient Data Insufficient Data Insufficient Data Satellite Balloon Satellite (ECHO II)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE
26	Indianapolis, Indiana	And the state of t
29	Ohio River Indale	THE RESERVE TO SERVE

EVALUATION